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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower News

by Clearway

Hoover Discusses World

Europe's Changing Scene

A Sure Resort in Crisis

¶ **Composers' Deserts** — John G. Paine of New York, g. m. of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, tells delegates to the giant convention-festival of the Music Educators' National Conference closing in St. Louis, that America needs quantities of new music in order to support commercial enterprises which, in turn, stimulate the spread of music appreciation and use. The way to get this new music, he suggests, is to reward composers with proper remuneration. • We're all for it. Give the composers of good music their just deserts. Likewise give perpetrators of some of these "swing" numbers theirs—if the jails aren't too crowded.

¶ **Tel. and Tel.**—Ting-a-ling-a-ling. This is Washington calling the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Hello. Paul A. Walker, former head of the Federal Communications Commission, is telling us down here that rates throughout the entire Bell System are higher than they need be. He says a reduction of 25 per cent might be made in telephone rates without damage to service or to earnings. Yeah, he's got it all in a report prepared for the commission. He says that present rates are the result of unnecessarily high costs incidental to company policies and precedents. Who's cutting in? Oh, Commissioner T. A. M. Craven, eh? You say telephone service is excellent? Investors should earn a fair return? All right, all right; but I'm talking to the Tel. and Tel. Hello! Say, did you know that if the report is adopted it would call for extension of the Federal Communications Commission's authority in the telephone field? • What's that? No answer? Oh, well, we'll call again.

¶ **Hoover on Democracy**—Newly returned from a round of visits in Europe, with several new academic honors, former President Herbert Hoover talks to America over the shoulders of the Council on Foreign Relations, which he addresses in New York. The world, he feels, has returned to old "shifting balances of power." Whereas more than 500,000,000 Europeans were turning to democracy at the end of the World War, the rise of Fascism has eclipsed the democratic ideal among about 370,000,000 of these people. And this shift in ideologies, he declares, has always been preceded by a "so-called planned economy." The greatest service the United States can render humanity, he insists, is unqualified protection of democracy. We must live it; revitalize it; clean it of infections: wipe out its corruptions; fight its abuses; insist upon intellectual honesty; build its morals! • And that's a good recipe for any government.

¶ **New Shifts in the Old World**—Two governments, backs to the wall, face assailants today with desperate knowledge that their positions are precarious. Spanish insurgents claim seizure of dominating positions at Lerida, gateway to the Government's seat at Barcelona, while Government forces prepare new defense positions. The little city of Taierchwang, in Shantung Province, is looked upon as the key to Japan's objective, the Lunghai Railroad, and here the Chinese wage desperate battle of defense.

¶ **Britain, for the present**, may be pictured in a self-congratulatory mood. It's treasury report shows a paper surplus with receipts beyond expectations and expenditures below estimates. Even with heavy borrowing and huge armament expenditures its fiscal condition is above reproach. • If the world is determined to experiment with shifting balances of power, nations with stable balances of credit at least venture on the slack wire of international relations with resin on their shoes.

¶ **"The World Crisis—and Christ"**—Under this thought-provoking title Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, writes in Good Housekeeping for April of the prodigious changes that are now apparent in human affairs. Old institutions, old beliefs, old ideals, he says, are going fast. A revolution of thought is in progress, and the future "is literally in our making." Is there a guiding factor available? He declares there is, insisting that while the world endures humanity will require of life certain fundamentals, namely: a profound faith in the essential goodness of life, and a confidence that goodness will triumph; the gladness of living; power. How to attain them? Says Mr. Sayre: "We must turn for the knowledge that we need to Someone Who by the results achieved has proved His mastery over life. Only Jesus Christ probed deep enough to bring forth a body of teachings which bears the stamp of perfection for all time and for every race. . . . Turn to Him we must if we are to save our civilization. . . . That means a practical utilization of knowledge gained from Christ." • Aye, and that is a privilege we each may undertake. Would we see a good world tomorrow? See that we do a world of good today.

Tobin Makes Strong Plea For Sales Tax Adoption

Boston Mayor Asserts the Proposed Tax Is Needed to Ward Off Collapse of Various Bay State Cities During the Next 12 Months

Predicting the inevitable passage of the 2 per cent sales tax in 1939, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston today called upon the Legislature to pass the sales tax this year to ward off the collapse of numerous Massachusetts cities within the next 12 months.

The Boston Mayor appeared before the Legislative Committees on Taxation and Public Welfare in a strategic move to offset the effect of the opposition which yesterday filled the Gardner Auditorium.

Thumping the table to bring home his points, Mayor Tobin denied the sales tax would work hardship on the poor.

"I have read in the papers that the opponents of these bills object because of their sympathy for the poor. They should favor the tax because it will help the poor. . . . If the retail merchants are sympathetic with the poor, they will support the sales tax. Every cent of this sales tax revenue will go toward helping the poor because it will finance welfare.

"I am more interested in the poor of the city than many of those who came here pretending such interest. Many of the opponents have selfish interests. They fear the tax, but I say it will give business and the retail merchants a breathing spell."

In rebuttal, Daniel Bloomfield, Secretary of the Boston Retail Trade Board, declared, "This proposal, then, is to help the poor by taxing them. There is no evidence their rents will be reduced."

The Mayor sprang a surprise when he told the committee that Henry E. Foley, Corporation Counsel under Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, had communicated with 50 leading merchants of the country in cities where the sales tax is in effect and that "45 out of the 50 were in favor of the tax and said it had not affected their sales adversely."

Mayor Tobin urged the committees, if they did not favor the sales tax now, to delay for at least two months before making their decision "to see how much deeper the depression may go."

The cities of Lowell, Lawrence, Fall River and New Bedford, he told legislators, may not survive the next 12-months period unless real estate receives the aid to be gained through a 2 per cent sales tax.

He contended welfare should be a State burden and said the only source to obtain the colossal amount of revenue needed is the sales tax. He warned that increasing the income tax, the tax on dividends and

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FCC Studies Telephone System

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T. A. M. Craven, Eugene O. Sykes, Thad A. Brown, Chairman Frank McNinch, Norman S. Case, George Henry Payne, Paul A. Walker

The Federal Communications Commission Poses for Its Picture

Telephone Rate Cut Of 25 P. C. Urged In Report to FCC

Proposal Would Give Commission Authority to Review and Approve Policies of Bell System and to Regulate Charges

Dissenting Statement Praises Service; Demands 'Fair Return on Investment'

Tentative Program Drafted by Walker Assails A. T. & T. on Depreciation Figures and Would Sharply Limit Its Field of Operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—Suggestion that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its associated companies could make ultimate reductions of approximately 25 per cent in telephone rates throughout the entire Bell system without damage to service or earnings is contained in a proposed report placed before the Federal Communications Commission today by Paul A. Walker, a member and former head of its telephone division.

This is based on the theory that telephone subscribers in the United States are supporting "unnecessarily high costs, resulting from certain of the major policies and practices of the system," including manufacture of telephone equipment at unknown costs by the company's own controlled subsidiary, inefficiency and suppression of inventions through engineering standardization, accumulation of depreciation reserves which amount to a forced gift from customers, high rates of profit on long distance lines and the use of income from non-telephonic patents as a "windfall" instead of for rate relief to the telephone subscriber who subsidized the research.

Asks Wide Powers

The report, if adopted in its present form by the whole Commission, would recommend broad extensions of the FCC's authority in the field of telephonic communications.

It proposes, in addition to the present power over long distance rates, that Congress should give the Commission jurisdiction "to review, approve or disapprove all Bell system policies and practices promulgated by the central management group of the American company," to regulate the prices of telephone equipment, to review intercompany contracts and to regulate financing of the interstate companies.

A further authority is urged to limit the scope of Bell system activities to the communications field. This would affect types of competition which have lately been protested by the telegraph companies as injurious to them. Teletypewriter service, picture transmission by wire, radio communication service, train dispatching communications and motion picture sound reproduction are examples given of invasion of adjacent fields with inventions developed in the telephone laboratories. Regulation also is recommended as to the dissemination of racing and other sporting news by the telephone leased wire facilities.

Limit to Field Sought

"Bell system resources, supported by telephone subscribers' rates, should not be permitted to compete indiscriminately in fields adjacent to but not a part of communication," says the report. The telephone company would be required, when it develops non-telephonic patents, to dispose of these to outside interests, and would be required to license the use of communications patents to others on reasonable terms.

Although the report in its present form is only tentative, representing the views of one Commissioner and the investigating staff, it was transmitted to Congress for purposes of information by Frank R. McNinch, FCC Chairman. That some dissent may arise was indicated in a separate statement by Commissioner T. A. M. Craven.

Mr. Craven disapproved of the fact that the Commission had denied the telephone company the right of cross-examination and rebuttal in taking testimony, and added that he was unable to agree with some of the recommendations.

Fair Return to Investors

He said, "I believe it is only fair to recognize that the telephone service in this country is, in general excellent, but that it is capable of improvement as a result of intelligent constructive regulation. I am heartily in favor of investors, large and small, earning a fair return on their investments, because only in this manner can the employees be assured of a wage in keeping with the American standards of living."

The investigation began under a resolution of Congress in 1936 and has, among other things, assembled a complete working picture of the structure and operation of the American Telephone and Telegraph Com-

(Continued on Page 16, Column 3)

Japan's Siamese Canal a 'Myth'

KRA, Siam, April 1 (AP)—By elephant, motorboat, train, automobile and afoot, James A. Mills, correspondent of the Associated Press, traveled hundreds of miles across and along the Isthmus of Kra in search of the storied canal that Japan is supposed to be building for Siam.

He declares that reports of digging such a canal are entire fabrications.

There have been rumors for years in the Occident that Japan was changing the map of the Orient with a scheme to cut a canal across the narrow neck where Siam adjoins British Burma, shortening the route to Europe by many days, and vastly diminishing the strategic and commercial importance of Britain's Oriental Gibraltar, Singapore.

Travelling over the supposed site of this enterprise, Mr. Mills, who has spent many years on the Asiatic Continent, touched Chumpohn on the Gulf of Siam and Taplee on the Bay or Bengal, and failed to find a single trace of the canal. He reported seeing not a single Japanese officer, not a native workman, not a stone turned, not a spadeful of earth disturbed, and not one sentry.

Forest of Monkeys

Instead of the canal, he reported finding a forest of coconut trees full of chattering monkeys.

Peasants of Kra expressed blank amazement when the supposed canal was mentioned. The district, largely infested by tigers and wild elephants, is hilly jungle presenting insuperable difficulties to digging of a ship channel.

American, British and French advisers to the Siamese Government pronounced such a scheme utterly unfeasible, both from the strategic and commercial standpoints. They added two-thirds of the isthmus consists of solid rock.

No "Military Zone"

The Kra district, some 700 miles north of Singapore and 400 miles southwest of Bangkok, has not been proclaimed a military zone, as has been reported abroad. Trains run through it regularly. Automobiles are allowed to circulate freely. Mr. Mills took scores of photographs unhindered.

In Siam he reported no basis for persistent reports that Japan is exercising dominant military, political, and commercial influence in Siam. The only Japanese expert employed by the Government is a minor agriculturist experimenting in cotton production.

"The last Japanese officer engaged by the Siamese Government served 200 years ago, but today there is not a single Japanese officer in the whole of Siam," Premier Sena told the correspondent.

Said Foreign Minister Luang Pradit Manudharum:

"Siam never will impair the friendship of the United States, Great Britain and other powers nor jeopardize her own independence by awarding such an enterprise as the Kra Canal to Japan."

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Hoover Cautions U. S. It Must Keep Free From Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—With "the shrill note" of new philosophies of government and the echoes of old orders of society, disguised in new phrases, constantly sounding through the labyrinth of European affairs, the Administration in Washington should beware of anything resembling an entangling alliance, in the opinion of Herbert Hoover, Thirty-First President of the United States.

The League of Nations is a "failure" as a potent force for peace, he holds, and, in its place, there has become a return to the "old shifting balances of power."

"And they are certainly shifting," Mr. Hoover told a distinguished gathering at a dinner the Council on Foreign Relations gave to him at the Ritz Carlton Hotel here last night.

The address followed immediately on Mr. Hoover's return home from a visit to 14 European countries, where he met and discussed conditions with many leaders of State. He reviewed his findings in detail, basing them on a background rich in work and travel through the world.

It was the first time a Former President of the United States had ever addressed the Council on Foreign Relations, although since its founding it has entertained every Secretary of State and many high government officials, the prime ministers and foreign ministers of the world.

Mr. Hoover was introduced by Norman H. Davis, President Roosevelt's "Ambassador-at-Large," who

India's New Democracy: The First Year and After

Just a year ago, on April 1, 1937, India began government under its new constitution. Although the process of responsibility is being slowly developed, the reforms created the largest democracy in the world, looking toward the time when 350,000,000 people may take part in their own government.

The provincial portion of the reforms is working well. But the equally essential Federal portion, still to be instituted, is reported in danger.

Lord Lothian, who has just returned from India where he has been investigating the operation of the reforms, gives his views on how the risks to federation can be met, and how the largest federation yet attempted can be triumphantly achieved.

By the Marquis of Lothian

Lately Chairman, Indian Franchise Committee

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Notwithstanding many gloomy forebodings of failure the new Indian constitution has so far worked well.

Despite the refusal of Congress to assume office after winning elections in seven out of the 11 provinces of India until it had received assurances as to how the Governor's safeguarding powers were to be used, responsible government has now everywhere been in operation for many months in what in the United States would be called the State sphere of powers.

And though many feared an early breakdown when a party which for 20 years had been mainly engaged in non-violent revolutionary activities assumed office and the bureaucracy which had put tens of thousands of them in jail for deliberate breaches of the law had to act as their servants, there has been no serious disorder, no failure of law and order, and a varied program of social reform has been set on foot.

The Ministries have had difficulty with their own extremist wings, and recently there has been a minor crisis with the Governors of two Provinces about the release of certain classes of "political" prisoners, now happily settled.

But not only, as the Viceroy said recently at Calcutta, have the new Ministries, which include four predominantly Moslem administrations in the non-Congress Provinces, shown a marked sense of responsibility, but the ability of the Ministries and the Civil Service to work harmoniously together, with their roles reversed, is a remarkable testimony to the good sense and good

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

India's Testing Time: Editorial Page.

G. E. Signs C. I. O. Contract

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—General Electric Company today has in effect its first nationwide union contract with the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, affecting 30,000 employees in six cities.

Coincidentally, graduated pay reductions of from 10 to 20 per cent for all full-time employees earning more than $2,000 a year were announced by Gerard Swope, Corporation President. The reason given was a 50 per cent decline in March business as compared with the same month a year ago.

Calling for the payment of prevailing wages in General Electric plants at Bridgeport, Conn.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; New Kensington, Pa., and Cleveland, Ohio, the agreement also fixes hours of work and provides that similar contracts will be extended to other plants as soon as a majority of workers are shown to have joined the union.

The union is recognized as the sole bargaining agent in General Electric plants where it has a majority membership. Strikes or lockouts, however, are forbidden under a conciliation clause.

Four important plants not covered by the contract are those in Philadelphia, Pa.; Erie, Pa.; Bloomfield, N. J., and Pittsfield, Mass.

In announcing the pay reductions, Mr. Swope said:

"Early in 1931, the General Electric Company went on a 5-day week of 8 hours per day for all salaried people, and this normal working week of 40 hours has been maintained since that time throughout the company.

"With work decreasing in the shops, unfortunately many of our employees are being laid off, while most of the others are working less than 40 hours. These people, therefore, have already taken a reduction in their weekly income, although there has been no reduction in rates of pay, either wages or salaries," in any part of the organization."

Therefore, Mr. Swope said, the cuts in the higher brackets had been arranged "in order to spread the burden of the reductions as equitably as possible."

Townsend Plan Lobby Is Still Active in House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—Although Dr. Francis E. Townsend has been sentenced to 30 days in jail for refusing to answer questions put to him by a congressional committee, spokesmen for the old-age pension movement he originated are still vocal in the halls of Congress.

Two groups known as the General Welfare Steering Committee and the Legislative Committee for H. R. 4,199 have been formed in the House to promote a bill providing for a 2-cent transaction tax to provide a pension for all persons in the United States above the age of 60. It provides that they must spend this allowance, not to exceed $200, within the month.

Thus far, all efforts to get a public hearing for the bill have failed, though 141 members of the House have written letters to the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee requesting it.

The recent recurrence of "hard times" and disappointment on the part of some at the small benefits paid under the Social Security Law have furnished an impetus for a revived interest in the Townsend Plan in recent months.

A number of conservative Republicans have been promoting a hearing for the Townsend movement. Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts was the proponent of such a gesture and six other Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee voted with him, while the Democrats on the Committee all voted against the proposal.

Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, told the House this week that he had no personal objection to a hearing but added, "In my judgment, a majority of the Committee is opposed to the bill, also a majority of the country is opposed to it, and a majority of the House is opposed to it."

Economics in the News

Silver Buying—Decision to Defer Purchases From Mexico Starts a Movement to Repeal the Act of 1934—A Foolish Statute

By H. B. E.

It is unfortunate that the decision to defer United States Treasury monthly purchases of silver from Mexico should be interpreted as a reprisal for Mexico's expropriation of American oil properties. Mexico's action, to be sure, is inexcusable; that is, without some definite arrangement for proper compensation. But the silver buying is uneconomic in itself, and judgment will become confused by steeping the metal in oil. For, as the situation stands today, any Mexican move to do the right thing by the oil companies will give the Mexican Government a handle with which to ask the Treasury to resume these uneconomic purchases. By that time, if Representative Bruce Barton (R) of New York has his way, the Act which made those purchases possible will be repealed.

So fleeting is the public memory that the average man will recall only with an effort the reason for the silver purchasing. It is tied to the fallacy that money is wealth. This theory is still all-pervasive, but it was clamant five years ago. With it the silver interests were enabled to drink their fill from the Treasury trough. In 1933, those interests, aided by the powerful radio voice from the Church of the Little Flower, sold the Country the notion that the way to prosperity was to dig up more silver, to be used as money. The Administration found the crusade irresistible. On Dec. 21, 1933 the President gave a fillip to domestic production by authorizing the purchase of the American output at a fancy price. The market price at the time was 43½ cents an ounce. Uncle Sam decided to pay 64½ cents, boosting the price to 77½ cents on April 24, 1935, and reducing it to 64.64 cents on Jan. 1 this year. Since the world price is now 43 cents, it does not take an arithmetician to figure out that the handout to the silver miners has been of substantial dimensions.

Back in early 1924 the silver interests began to feel that eventually the subsidy would provoke awkward questions from non-silver interests. They were right. A year ago last February Representative James P. Buchanan (D) of Texas, then chairman of the House Appropriation Committee, voiced this logical question:

"Why do we pay 78 cents an ounce to our silver miners when the market price is only 45 cents?"

The question went unanswered. It was to avoid such future embarrassment that the silver interests forced on the statute book a complementary silver purchase bill on June 17, 1934. This act authorized the Treasury to buy silver abroad as well as at home. The purpose was to rush up the world price of silver so that the subsidized price at home would not look like a subsidy. However, the act has been such a flop that, in spite of the accumulation in the Treasury of nearly $1,500,000,000 in silver, the world price, as has been said, is still only 43 cents, or what it was in December, 1933.

The history of this ill-advised and expensive effort to justify a domestic bounty began with Uncle Sam's entry into the world markets in late 1934. What happened might have been expected. Here was a buyer who intended to buy all the silver that was offered and did not mind what price he paid for it,—indeed, wanted to pay more than the going price.

Silver, naturally enough, came out of hoards as well as mines to oblige such a good-natured and well-heeled Pied Piper. On one day alone the Treasury bought more silver in world markets than had been mined in the United States for a whole year. Consequently, from 43 cents in December, 1933, the price was driven up to 81 cents on April 26, 1935, and the flood of offered silver grew mountainous. On that day Secretary Morgenthau suddenly took alarm at the market turmoil which his buying had started, and withdrew his buying orders. The price slumped heavily, as the more abundant life was withdrawn from foreigners.

But the silver interests kept after Secretary Morgenthau to carry out the purpose of the Silver Purchase Act "enthusiastically," as he had promised. Accordingly the Secretary became a "selective" instead of a general buyer. This is where Mexico comes in. Secretary Morgenthau proceeded to arrange special deals with countries possessing either hoards or mines. This meant a great deal to Mexico, which happens to be the world's greatest producer.

Bolstered up by Uncle Sam's handsome buying in 1934 and 1936, Mexico was able to enjoy a high prosperity, and any drying up of the buying would have undermined that prosperity. This is why the initial "selective" purchase had some raison d'être other than the mere carrying out of the Purchase Act. A nation cannot very well play ducks and drakes with another nation's economy and expect any neighborly relations with it.

This is the problem which no doubt is bothering Washington today. Domestic interests which put the Silver Purchase Act on the statute book were too insular in their outlook to think of the effect of their actions abroad. Those who are responsible for a country's foreign relations cannot be so callous. Past acts endure in the changes they make in the lives of nations long after the man in the street has forgotten them.

Or, as a German philosopher once said, a wrong once committed increases in wrongness in geometrical ratio. In this case the Mexican action in expropriating oil properties and giving only promises in return has provided the opportunity for "deferring" purchases of silver which never had any economic warrant. What, presumably, would have happened if Mexico had not forced the issue, would have been a gradual slackening in this or some alternative method of subsidizing Mexico.

Of All Things . . !

Bovine Beauty Winner

EAU CLAIRE, Wis. (AP)—Clarabelle the cow, as lovely as six beauticians could make her, occupied a stall of honor between the speakers' tables at the annual banquet of the State Dairymen's Association convention.

Before appearing among the diners she surrendered her dignity to the ministrations of six beauty operators in the lobby of a downtown hotel. Among other things, they marcelled her silky hair and gave her tail a permanent wave.

A delegation of city officials and a police escort greeted Clarabelle and her owner, Florence Merritt.

All in all it was a day Clarabelle shouldn't soon forget.

Job Problem for Inventors

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—Representative Karl Stefan (R) of Nebraska called on inventors yesterday to submit ideas for ending unemployment.

As a member of the House Patents Committee, he said:

"This Committee is waiting for America's inventive genius to come forward with some idea through which we could see some gleam of sunlight through the terrible, gloomy picture of unemployment."

Chance for School Editors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Top position Georgia high school newspaper editors will be given scholarships to the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, the University of Georgia, in this year's contests of the Georgia Scholastic Press Association, John E. Drewry, Grady Director, has announced. Three scholarships, covering tuition for three quarters, 1938-1939, will be given to the editors of the three classes of senior division high school printed newspapers.

Just a Surprise

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—A gas well has been struck on New Orleans' "Wall Street."

The well was drilled on Carondelet Street, across from the Cotton Exchange.

But the drillers were not seeking gas or oil. They only wanted water to be used in an air conditioning system for the adjacent Hibernia National Bank Building.

"We don't know how much gas we hit," said a driller, "but we think it's just a small pocket that blew in."

Island Ojibways Elect New Chief By Secret Ballot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — From Georgina, Snake, and Fox Islands in Lake Simcoe came Indians of 21 and over, all direct descendants of the Ojibway tribe, to cast their votes for Chief for the next three years, and for the first time the secret ballot was used.

Chief Ashquabe, described as one of the most popular Indians in the islands, was elected. Nearly a dozen members residing outside the islands came to cast their votes, one from as far as Montreal. The franchise has not been extended to women members of the band.

The reservation, covering 5,700 acres, is inhabited by 140 persons, it having been set aside for the Indians about 150 years ago. Each family has its own tract of land, where the members farm and provide most of their own foodstuffs. At a sawmill on Georgina Island timber is cut up for use in construction work or repairing houses or barns.

Some 24 Indian children attend school in the school house near the Town Hall where the election was held. The teacher preaches on Sundays in the United Church.

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Port men hold that railroads overcharge for wharfage.

Tobin says sales tax is only hope for cities.

Motor row reports lively sales of second-hand cars.

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Vargas, Fascism and Brazil: Sifting Facts From Rumors

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Who Is on a 20,000-Mile Airplane Survey of Latin America

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Inside Brazil a few months after the coup-d'etat which sent reports around the world that Brazil had gone Fascist, the available evidence points to the following tentative conclusions:

1. Brazil has not become Fascist to date, in the European sense of that term.

2. There remain, however, Fascist forces and tendencies within the country which may yet have to be reckoned with.

3. The Integralist, or former Brazilian Fascist Party, which openly aped the European models has been virtually liquidated as far as its political ambitions are concerned. Such Fascist tendencies as Brazil might develop would come presumably from the dictatorship itself, not from this small minority group.

4. The Brazilian people is not being subjected to anything like a reign of political terrorism at present, so far as one can determine; and is widely approving the Vargas coup. If the new Government should lose this popular support, the change would probably come about through failure to improve economic and political conditions, not through resentment over actions taken to date.

Pertinent Questions

Outside Brazil the above conclusions may appear contrary to much evidence. Is not the new Constitution corporative in form? Is not President Vargas an absolute dictator? Do not Italian aviators in a steady stream find welcome in Rio? Has not Brazil's new regime closed both Houses of Congress? Is not the new Commission of Doctrine and Publicity in the Department of Propaganda occupying the former Chamber of Deputies? Is not the press under strict censorship? Are not all political parties banned? Externally, at least, does not the new Government appear sympathetic toward methods employed in Fascist nations? Has not Brazil turned its back on democracy?

The measure of accuracy in all of these questions serves to explain the widespread misconception of the present course of events in Brazil. From a distance it is difficult to separate facts from impressions. Even at close observation, there are no categorical conclusions to be had. For while the foreign residents here do not believe that European Fascism was the dominant motive in the Vargas coup, they equally concede that they do not fully understand what is going on, and that Fascist forces may be at work even unbeknown to the Brazilian leaders who pride themselves on at last throwing aside all foreign models in the search for a Brazilian solution of Brazilian problems.

Fascist Trappings Absent

Even a superficial observation of the daily round in any Brazilian city or town confirms the Government's contention that it has not gone the length of extreme Fascism. When you talk with the Government's leaders you find nothing of the mystic of Fascism. So far there has been no effort to exalt President Vargas into a legendary figure, a cosmic summing up of the national will. Brazilians will tell you with their delightful frankness—and even now they talk freely—that if "Xu-Xu," one of the nicknames for the President, pronounced "Shoo-Shoo," shoud try to surround himself with mystic trappings, he would be laughed out of court.

Dr. Vargas is too Brazilian to assume the pompous role of a dictator who takes himself too seriously. All who talk with him remark his sense of humor, his ready quips, his amiability. In presence and in tactics he resembles a successful American politician far more than a European dictator.

In Brazil you see none of the familiar public manifestations of European Fascism. There are no marching men in Green Shirts, or any other color except the usual army and police uniforms. Even the army, while much in evidence, stages few public shows—none during my stay. There are no huge posters of President Vargas; no audiences massed under the spell of flags, loudspeakers, and the magnetic oratory of Fascism's apostles; and as yet there is no propaganda system comparable to those of Fascist nations.

Integralists Routed

As for the Integralists, recent events would seem to have largely blasted their hopes, unless they should display a wholly unpredictable ability to organize underground. For a time after the Vargas coup, they still talked of one day covering Brazil with a mystic Sigma, a sign taken from integral calculus and symbolizing the sum total of things. This sign may even now be seen, painted in green, on walls here and there through Brazil—a relic of the presidential campaign.

And for a time, the organization published a daily newspaper, received a steady stream of visitors at the offices of Plinio Salgado, head of the movement. A copy of the newspaper, "The Offensive," lies on the table before me as I write. The first page is given over to articles and illustrations extolling Italian and Spanish Fascism.

"Revolution" Crushed

And then came the day, not many weeks ago, when streamer headlines proclaimed the crushing of a counter revolution against President Vargas. The Saldago headquarters were searched, leaders arrested. Senor Salgado himself sought by the military, arms and ammunition said to be found, and quantities of cold steel implements branded with the Sigma. Presses were seized, and the already quarantined Integralist movement was treated with an example of the same sort of force which it preached.

This is the inner logic of dictatorship, of course. There is not room for two persons proclaiming the same domination of all the land, within the frontiers of one nation. President Vargas would no more be expected to nourish a domestic challenge to his sovereignty than would Premier Mussolini or Chancellor Hitler. And the recent efforts of Foreign Minister Oswald Aranha to stand off a German effort to dictate the cultural activities of Germans in Brazil is another case in point. President Vargas could no more be expected to let Germany control pressure blocs within his country than could Premier Mussolini be expected to turn the direction of Germans in the Italian Tyrol over to Berlin. Dictatorships do not function in that way; they operate under the leadership principle—only one master in the house.

Significance of Regime

Hence the significance of Brazil's new regime remains for its historical unfoldment to divulge. If President Vargas should decide as one dictator to co-operate with other dictators, thinking he could gain more thereby, then the anti-Fascists in the American Hemisphere would have facts to support their outcries which have largely been founded only on suspicions thus far.

On the other hand, the naming of Senhor Aranha to the head of the Foreign Office brings so stanch a friend of democracy and the democratic front to power that the immediate trend would seem to be in this other direction. And whatever comes, President Vargas can be counted upon to display a degree of political sagacity which is not dogmatic nor inflexible, but quick to bargain and press advantage; and in foreign relations, if not at home, this trait most likely spells not crusading fervor for an ideal but opportunism and compromise.

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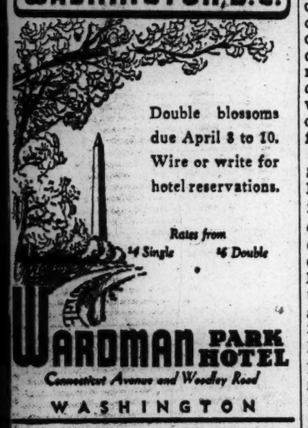

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Barcelona Calls For Volunteers To Halt Franco Drive

BARCELONA, April 1 (AP)—The Catalan Popular Front of trade unions and political parties issued a call last night for 100,000 volunteers and 50,000 fortification builders to defend Catalonia from Spanish Insurgents.

The call came just after Luis Companys, President of this autonomous northeastern corner of Spain, radiocast an appeal to his people to resist.

Insurgents already have entered two provinces of Catalonia in their eastward drive toward the Mediterranean. On the northern Spanish frontier, thousands of refugees and militiamen streamed across the border of Government Spain, seeking haven in France.

The Popular Front call for volunteers quoted Insurgents as saying "now the real war has begun," and commented:

"All Catalans, Socialists, Communists, Anarchists, Republicans, workers, peasants and intellectuals know what those words mean.

"They know that this ferocious threat means barbarism, slavery and death. A hundred thousand volunteers must march quickly—a glorious Popular Army to defend our country."

Military activity in Barcelona increased. Stricter military organization of the police force was announced with the appointment of Paulino Gomez, a Socialist, as director of the Seguridad, a force of uniformed guards numbering about 20,000.

Marcial Hernandez Vazquez was named new director of the Carabineros—uniformed customs guards numbering 80,000.

Lerida Capture Forecast

ZARAGOZA, April 1 (AP)—Insurgent commanders announced today they had seized the positions dominating Lerida, key city in northeastern Spain, and that occupation of the provincial capital awaited only a clean-up of the Segre River Valley.

Government forces, however, had prepared a new defensive line 10 miles to the east, and resisted every step.

In northern Huesca Province, General Franco's columns continued to push the enemy back toward the Catalan frontier, capturing positions along the Esera River Valley, including the village of Graus at the confluence of the Esera and Isabena rivers.

On the southern sector Gen. Garcia Valino's Italians and Navarrese division and Col. Jose Monasterio's cavalry broke the enemy's resistance at Nonaspe, 10 miles east of the battlefield of Caspe, and advanced through the Matarrana River Valley into the Catalan Province of Tarragona, inflicting heavy losses and seizing large stores.

Loyalists Launch Drive

MADRID, April 1 (AP)—Government Staff Headquarters asserted today that a Government offensive north of Guadalajara had gained seven miles and was continuing successfully.

The drive, in the long-quiet central sector some 40 miles northeast of Madrid, was launched yesterday with the object of lessening the vigor of the Insurgents' thus far successful offensive through Aragon and Catalonia toward the Mediterranean.

Government reports said the Insurgents, in a determined effort to halt the drive, had thrown into the battle 40 big bombing planes which bombed Government lines incessantly but with little damage.

More Loyalists Leave Spain In Flight to France

HENDAYE, France (at the Spanish Frontier), April 1 (AP)—The flight to France of defeated Spanish Government militia continued today as the spreading Insurgent offensive threatened to isolate Catalonia, the Government's major stronghold.

Refugees from the war front were arriving at the rate of about 150 an hour at Bagneres de Luchon on the frontier.

One thousand troops and several thousand civilians fled Spain yesterday, and French border officials shifted them to camps in frontier towns. Officials estimated at least 4,000 refugees had crossed the border into tiny Hospice de France alone.

At least, 500 civil and military refugees were reported assembling in extreme northern Spain in the vicinity of Saint Girons, France.

Hurriedly reinforced forces of French mobile guards established a strong line along the frontier without allowing any of the refugees to cross into Ariege Department.

Border reports said the movement of refugees from the upper Aragon vicinity was general all along the frontier.

French officials said they hoped to fix a 48-hour limit on the time which Spaniards would be allowed to stay in France.

New British Speed Tank Leaves Sultan Surprised

LONDON, April 1 (AP)—The Sultan of Muscat and Oman, here on a visit, tucked his resplendent Oriental robes around his knees today and took a 40-mile-an-hour ride over hills and boulders in a new Army speed tank, at Aldershot.

At the end of the ride he stepped from the tank somewhat breathless, but insisted: "I was not at all upset." The Sultan, who arrived this week after a visit in the United States, already has called on King George.

Bill Calls for CCC Aids

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—The Senate passed and sent to the White House yesterday a bill permitting the enrollment of five Project Assistants for each company of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Royalty in 65-Mile Realm

International

Prince Franz Joseph — Prince Franz I

Although officials of Liechtenstein deny that the recent change in rulers was brought about by German pressure, the existence of a considerable National Socialist movement within the 65-mile-square principality is believed to have had an important bearing. Prince Franz Joseph, who now rules over the little country, faces Nazi demands for alterations of the franchise system.

The abdication of Prince Franz I in favor of his grandnephew leaves the problems, growing out of Anschluss, in the hands of a much younger ruler. Located between Switzerland and Austria, the principality, of which Vaduz is the capital, has depended mainly upon Switzerland. But it feels unmistakably the growing German influence that results from the Reich's absorption of Austria.

Britain Seen Changing Stand On Spanish Volunteer Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 1—Frequenters of Downing Street are now convinced that the British Government is no longer determined to make Anglo-Italian negotiations dependent on progress in clearing up the question of withdrawal of volunteers in Spain.

The argument now put forward by informed spokesmen is that the volunteer issue is an international question, that Italy is not to blame for failure to solve it, and that therefore it would be unreasonable to stick to the strict letter of Prime Minister Chamberlain's statement in his speech on Anthony Eden's resignation when Mr. Chamberlain said he had impressed on Count Grandi, Italian Ambassador, "that the British Government regarded the settlement of the Spanish question as an essential feature of any agreement at which we might arrive. No agreement could be considered complete unless it contained a settlement of the Spanish question."

Signs of Change

The first signs of a changing point of view on this issue were noticed on March 24 when Mr. Chamberlain told the Commons of another talk with Count Grandi wherein he had stressed the "necessity, if conversations were to succeed, not only that they (Italians) should lend whatever help they could along with others in bringing into operation a withdrawal plan, but that in the meantime the situation in Spain should not be materially altered by Italy sending fresh re-enforcements." The British Government, Mr. Chamberlain said, "are satisfied of fulfillment by the Italian Government of conditions which had been indicated to them."

Yesterday's discussions in the Nonintervention Committee carried developments a stage further when the Earl of Plymouth, the British chairman, brought forward new "compromise" proposals covering the date when control of land frontiers should be resumed. Originally Britain and France had agreed this should happen only at approximately the same time as the withdrawals of volunteers began. Later Prime Minister Chamberlain accepted an Italian reservation which elongated the gap between the two events into six weeks or two months, by saying that control should be resumed when the commissions which are to count volunteers reached Spain.

The exact details of the new British plan have not been disclosed, but there is reason to believe that it suggests resumption of control when the commissions begin counting volunteers—a laborious process which is expected to take at least a month or six weeks.

Referred to Governments

The proposal has been referred to the Governments, but it was clearly unacceptable to both the French and Russian delegates, whereas it found favor in the eyes of Count Grandi.

It is thought possible that the difficulty may be overcome by tightening sea control simultaneously with resumption of land control. But it is held extremely unlikely that the French or Russians will agree to all land-borne supplies being cut off from Barcelona while sea-borne supplies are still going freely to General Franco.

Another difficulty which yesterday's meeting of the Nonintervention Committee considered was the fact that the money to pay the neutral observers and other expenses of the control scheme will be exhausted May 1 unless the Great Powers decide to pay arrears in their contributions. A third point was whether withdrawals should be by categories—so many airmen, so many mechanics, so many infantrymen from each side or whether they should be simply proportional to the total numbers, irrespective of their fighting value.

Here again France and Russia took the view that the preponderance of specialists on General Franco's side made the category system essential, whereas Britain and Italy declared that the category system involved impracticable excursions into the sphere of higher mathematics.

Hitler Lauds Pan-German Urge

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, April 1 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler yesterday expounded his aims for a united German Reich, choosing for his appearance here the ninetieth anniversary of a similar movement launched in this historic city.

An enthusiastic throng cheered the Führer as he referred to the 1848 attempt and reviewed his own efforts to realize the "eternal longing" for the union of all Germans.

"The national community is such a holy and precious thing to us that one cannot but incessantly fight for it," he said in bringing here his whirlwind campaign in behalf of the April 10 vote on union of Austria and Germany.

"In the future it will be easier," he declared.

"Until now many people have been suffering from prejudices, complexes, and inhibitions.

"But the younger generation goes through our schools and gets our National Socialist education.

"National Socialism is such a holy thing that we never wish to force it on foreign people.

"I hope to God it may remain ours alone forever."

He stressed the points of his Greater Germany campaign and the one launched on March 31, 1848, to establish a united German Reich under a constituent Assembly set up after the revolutions of that year.

Amid roars of applause he told exultantly how he ripped leaf by leaf out of the Versailles Treaty.

"I have done this," he said, "not as a breaker of laws, but as a remaker of laws and re-establisher of justice."

He made no mention of Jews, who in this city number about 5 per cent of the population as compared with less than 1 per cent in the Reich as a whole.

Goebbels Blames France

BRESLAU, Germany, April 1 (AP)—Propaganda Minister Joseph Göbbels last night heaped scorn on France, the ally to which Czechoslovakia looks for help.

Frenchmen are accusing National Socialist Germany of contempt for international justice, he told a crowd which heard him urge a "yes" vote in the plebiscite on union of Austria and Germany.

"But it was from the French that we learned this contempt for international justice. We are accused of rampling our defeated foes underfoot. But I ask you who, in the last 20 years, was trampled under foot by the World War victors?

"What we have done is only the consequence of what our opponents already have done. . . .

"I don't really blame the French. It isn't easy to be torn by internal crises and at the same time watch a former defeated enemy regain its old position of power step by step. . . .

"But we've only taken a small part of what belongs to us—there still remains a whole series of items yet to be liquidated."

Vatican Disclaims Stand

VATICAN CITY, April 1 (AP)—L'Osservatore Romano, Vatican newspaper, asserted today it was authorized to say that the Austrian Bishops' recent declaration concerning National Socialism was made without consultation with the Vatican.

The declaration, signed by Theodore Cardinal Innitzer, Archbishop of Vienna, and five other Roman Catholic prelates, voiced recognition of the Nazi movement's achievements and proclaimed their loyalty as Germans to the Greater German realm.

Sudeten Germans Deny That Reich Controls Party

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, April 1 (AP)—The Czech Cabinet yesterday ordered a "political truce" during April, forbidding all political assemblies and demonstrations.

The "Easter peace" customarily in recent years has lasted only a week, but the Cabinet said a longer period was ordered to give the ministers more freedom for important tasks ahead.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, April 1 (AP)—Konrad Henlein's Sudeten German Party—regarded as the spearhead of the Reich's effort to extend German influence in Czechoslovakia—today claimed to be an "independent" movement of citizens of the Czech Republic.

In a statement, outlining the party's official position, Dr. Wilhelm Sebekovsky, it's General Secretary, told the Associated Press that "we neither receive nor take orders from Germany."

Third Reich Aims

"The Weltanschauung (ideology) of the Third Reich," he added, "cannot be confined within the boundaries of the German State.

"But our methods are those of the democratic State within which we live, and of which we desire to remain citizens.

"Our leaders are elected and not appointed. The totalitarian principle is applicable only when the estimates of power are in the hands of those who represent that principle.

"Obviously in Czechoslovakia, we Germans, who constitute some 22 per cent of the population, could not introduce totalitarianism, even if we wanted to.

"Our various Party leaders from the lowest local officer up to Henlein are elected. Henlein comes up for re-election every three years.

Party Conventions

"Of course, during his tenure of office he is clothed with very full powers. In each unit, the leader is elected but he chooses his staff of collaborators.

"At our Party convention—the next one being at Carlsbad April 23—the principles for our policy, both domestic and foreign, are laid down. Undoubtedly we shall renew our demands for communal elections, but we expect also to demand new parliamentary elections.

"Above all, we shall demand that we be placed on equality with the Czechs and Slovaks. We resent being mistreated as a minority. Premier Hodza's proposed minority statute is bound to be unacceptable to us, if, as seems likely, it divides the population of Czechoslovakia into the Czech-Slovak majority on the one hand and the various minorities on the other."

Hapsburg Dynasty Sees Hopes Fade For Restoration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — Reports that the Austrian Legitimist movement, which has been dedicated to placing the Archduke Otto on the throne, is being disbanded, have been published here. Press reports declare that the Hapsburg pretender, due to the danger in which the union of Austria and Germany would place his followers, has recommended discontinuation of the monarchist activities.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STEENOCKERZEEL, Belgium — Austria's annexation by Germany seems finally to have smashed the hopes of Former Empress Zita of Bourbon Parma and her eight children, including Archduke Otto, of a restoration of the Hapsburg monarchy in Austria. The speedy development of events was heard by Ex-Empress Zita on her radio at the Castle of Steenockerzeel where she lives.

The castle is owned by the French Count Croy, who several years ago put it at the disposal of the Ex-Empress and her children. The elder daughter, Princess Adelaide, like Archduke Otto, has studied at Louvain, and continued her studies in Vienna. The other four boys and two girls are sent by car every day to Louvain and Brussels to attend different schools.

Originally the Ex-Empress was attended in exile here by 40 persons. This staff in recent years has been cut down a little, but there still are a great number of teachers, secretaries, chauffeurs, and servants resident in the castle. The majority of them are Austrians and Hungarians, but there are some Czechs among them.

There have been repeated rumors of a forthcoming marriage between Archduke Otto and an Italian Princess. If that had happened, the attitude of Italy and Premier Mussolini might have been different. It is well known that Ex-Empress Zita was very much in favor of her son's reception into the Italian dynasty.

Coast Guard to Build New Station in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANDON, Ore.—Another unit of this new city will be started shortly, plans for the United States Coast Guard station having received approval of Seattle officials. The former station was destroyed in the fire which swept the city September, 1936.

Plans of the structure call for expenditure of $75,000, the entire station to be housed under one roof, including living quarters for the family of the officer in charge, and the coast guard crew. The building will be 116 feet by 48 feet wide, two stories high. It will contain latest equipment in coast guard work.

Aside from the usual rescue equipment the new station will have a complete set of beach facilities including 3-ton truck, caterpillar tractor, boat trailer, and a one-half-ton truck for beach and highway patrol.

Jewish Quota for Palestine Is Increased by Britain

The News

LONDON, April 1 (AP)—The British Government has effected an increase of approximately 25 per cent in the Jewish immigration quota for Palestine, hitherto restricted to 8,000 persons annually.

The action was said to have been taken in view of the plight of Jews in Central Europe as a whole. The Austrian situation was only a contributing factor in increasing the number of Jews admissable to the British mandate.

Effective today, the following categories above the 8,000 quota will be admitted.

A maximum of 2,000 persons of independent means—possessing $5,000 capital; a maximum of 1,000 laborers, 200 dependents and an unstated number of students.

All will be subject to approval of the High Commissioner of Palestine.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM — Maintenance of British authority, establishment of law and order, support of the military and civil arms of the Government, and encouragement of the peaceful elements in the country were declared by Sir Harold A. MacMichael, Palestine's new High Commissioner, to be the imperative points of his immediate policy.

The new High Commissioner enunciated these points in an address broadcast from Jerusalem when he took up the office recently vacated by Sir Arthur G. Wauchope.

Appealing for the support of the peaceful elements, the High Commissioner said: "There must be many of every creed and nationality, who from the bottom of their hearts deplore the state of affairs that has of late disgraced this country. Whether they be few or many, those who are on the side of peace deserve all the help that can be given them. It is indeed to them we must look in particular for that cleansing of public opinion that will permit of a general restoration of perspective and sanity, and the creation of an atmosphere of reconciliation in which all can settle down to the avocations of an orderly life."

The statement which evoked the widest comment was Sir Harold's declaration that, although "man could not live by bread alone," the substitution of the ploughshare for the sword and attainment of a "higher standard of living for those whose lot has been marred by poverty and distress" were necessary in order to return to normal.

Comment by Arabs

The Arab papers saw in it a reproof to the Jews and others who "justify Zionist policy on the ground that the Jewish revival in Palestine has brought economic benefits to the Arabs." The Falastin welcomed the "tone of authority yet absence of threats, provocation and calculated rebuff." Al Jamia Al Islamia referred to the address as a "soporific" since it "did not indicate what the High Commissioner intended to do" but had the character of "open statements concealing secret intentions."

Davar, the Hebrew Labor daily, felt that Sir Harold's address "did not attempt to chart the path which local authorities had lost in the past two years. Yet, wearied of bloodshed and insecurity, the country would welcome his firmly expressed intention of restoring law and order and his wish to encourage those genuinely supporting peace."

Sir Harold's address also contained a cogent reminder, in the form of a quotation from the Permanent Mandates Commission's summary last summer, both to the Jews and the Arabs, that they both owe gratitude to Britain—the former for the National Home, the latter for the post-war independent Arab States.

British Empire

An even stronger reminder was the passage dealing with the British Empire and Palestine's dependence on it. "Its own interests coincide with yours," the High Commissioner declared, "and they may be summed up as the safeguarding of interests which are of vital import to Great Britain, vital also to the safety of the two protagonists living in this country, and by no means negligible to the greater units of which they form a part."

Haaretz, the paper of the Center, pointed out that the High Commissioner's reference to Great Britain's vital interests in Palestine should reach the outer world which "believed Great Britain would eventually retreat from its position in the Mediterranean." After voicing the constant Jewish gratitude to Great Britain for its services to them, the newspaper doubted whether it was apposite to quote the Mandates Commission's remarks about Jewish impatience when "Jewish communities the world over are groaning under the heel of oppression and persecution."

The Palestine Post, the only English daily, whose policy is for the full implementation of the Mandate, welcomed the High Commissioner's assurance that those on the side of peace deserve all possible help.

British Military Courts

JERUSALEM (AP)—British military courts, established in November, 1937, have been dealing vigorously with terrorism. The courts, established when terrorism was at a high point, contrast strikingly with the Courts of Criminal Assizes, which they succeeded. Cases under the latter dragged on for months, then were taken to Appeal Court and the High Commissioner.

The military courts dispose of each case in two to three days and there is no appeal from their decisions except to the Palestine military commander in chief.

Six British Army officers compose the courts. They sit almost daily, three in Jerusalem and three in Haifa.

They probe directly for concrete facts and get them. But justice has been tempered with mercy. Maj.-Gen. A. P. Wavell the Commander-in-Chief, has commuted some capital sentences and drastically reduced other terms of imprisonment.

In the first three months after the Military Courts were instituted 75 persons were tried. Ten were sentenced to be executed but four of these sentences were commuted to life imprisonment. Nineteen were sentenced to life imprisonment. 35 to various terms of imprisonment and 11 acquitted.

Military operations in the Holy Land, however, have involved extensive measures for the suppression of terrorism. Early in March, a British military patrol encountered 150 tribesmen in the northernmost point of the Galilee section and called for reinforcements. Eight Royal Air Force planes and some 1,000 troops were reported to have taken part in the action in which there were 32 Arab casualties. The Arab band was the remnant of a larger force which the British had engaged a few days earlier, after which 100 Arab casualties were reported.

A renewed outbreak was reported March 26, when Arab saboteurs blew up a military car patrolling the railway line near Gaza, killing one British soldier and wounding another.

Several cases of isolated terrorism were reported, including the killing of six persons on March 28, whose taxicab was ambushed by an Arab band on the Acre-Safad road near Acre. Later police shot three members of the attacking band.

Gibraltar's Commander

LONDON, April 1 (AP)—General Sir William Edmund Ironside has been named to command Gibraltar—the rock which guards the British Empire's arteries at the Mediterranean. He succeeds Gen. Sir Charles Harington, whose term at Gibraltar expires in October. Since 1936 General Ironside has been commander-in-chief of the eastern command.

Quebec Government Acts to End French Language Priority

QUEBEC, April 1 (CP) — The year-old Quebec legislation whereby the French language receives priority over the English in the interpretation of provincial statutes will be repealed under a Government bill introduced yesterday in the Legislature.

Premier Maurice Duplessis brought in the measure to repeal the act his Union Nationale Government passed last year and which stirred up controversy through the province after its adoption. English bar organizations and other bodies protested the measure.

The law provided that, wherever differences of interpretation arose as between the French and English texts of a provincial statute, the French version would be the one regarded as official.

The repeal bill noted that the Government had appointed a committee of jurists to survey Quebec's laws with a view to revision. It would be expedient, the bill asserted, to await the Committee's report.

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Motor Travel in Switzerland Spurred by Inexpensive 'Gas'

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Last summer my brother and I rolled, on pneumatic tires, through 5,000 miles of Europe's most stunning scenery, whose center and symbol is Switzerland. We found that wherever we went in the surrounding countries we were continually turning our motor's nose back in the direction of this paradise of assorted marvels, and my diary now reveals the fact that we actually spent three times as many days within the borders of the Confederation as we originally planned.

Many were the elements that combined to form this country into an irresistible holiday magnet to our humming motor. Mountains that are the talk of the world; valleys like the Emmenthal and the Val d'Hérens that are as individual as the cheese and the sand pillars for which they are respectively known; lakes as blue as the gentians on the alpine pastures; falls that roar like a Brazilian resaca; a score of mountain passes, each vying with the others in spectacular beauty; a pervading cleanliness that has long made Switzerland a legend and a model; the virtuosities of unseen yodlers heard faintly from distant alm; and the tuneful "hallali" of the big post busses recalling the postilion's horn of a departed century.

These and other facts of Switzerland's composite brilliance had been familiar to me for years, most of them from boyhood, yet the potency of their charm was unabated. I have mentioned the motor, however, humming as eagerly as my own excited enthusiasm. Its alien nostrils whenever they drew near to a Swiss frontier twitched with ecstacy as they whiffed the fragrance of inexpensive gasoline. In Switzerland, as against its neighbor countries, one saves 10, 20, 30 cents a gallon. In some countries of Europe importing costs are high, duties and taxes prodigious, and it is by no means unusual to pay 50 or 60 cents a gallon. Oil, tenderly served to the motor almost by the spoonful, cost us sometimes as high as a dollar a quart! How natural then that I should present the joyous fact that Switzerland grants to the foreign holiday motorist a 30 per cent concession on its regular gasoline prices, which are already low by European standards of comparison. The visitor must remain in the country three days or more and the reduction is applicable up to 300 litres (66 gallons) which should take almost any car a good thousand miles, a long distance in a land the area of which is less than half that of the State of Maine.

The concession operates very simply. At the frontier of entry the motorist is given a gasoline form. Whenever he buys the precious fuel in Switzerland he presents this to the filling station atttendant who writes down the number of litres purchased. The motorist pays the full price (we found it generally 43 centimes per litre for the "regular") but when he leaves the country he displays his document to the customs guard and promptly receives in cash a sum equal to 13 centimes for each litre bought. There is no question about it, no red tape and no delay. One may fill the tank just before quitting Switzerland (as every motorist does) and roll for 200 miles or so on alien soil powered by Swiss generosity.

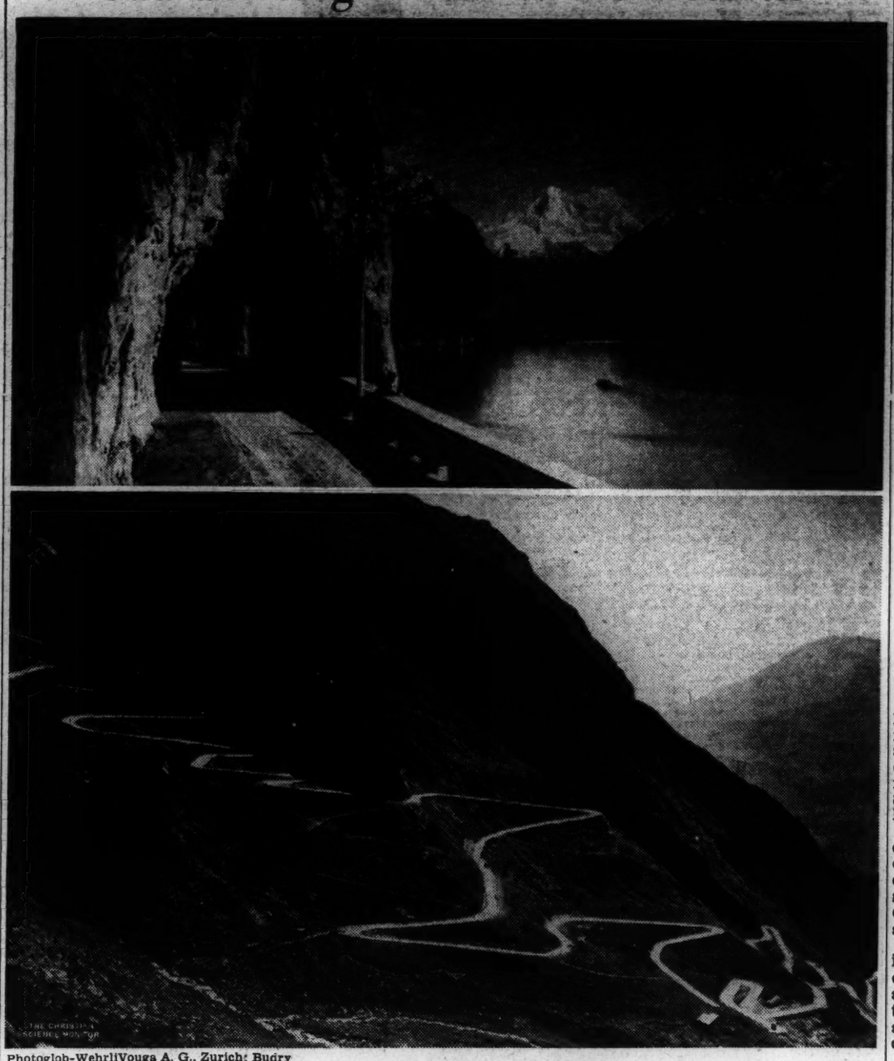
With such a friendly fillip to one's travel budget how doubly glorious does everything in Switzerland seem. Our meandering tires cut the map of the Confederation into metaphorical ribbons, entering from France (Delle-Porrentruy) and leaving for Austria (Martinsbruck-Landeck); entering again from Italy (Como-Chiasso) and leaving for France (Vallorbe); entering still again at the double village of St. Gingolph on the lake of Geneva, a village which splits its allegiance squarely between France and Switzerland, and bisecting the country to emerge at Constance in Germany. We turned back the centuries in such slumberous old towns as bi-lingual Morat perching on a lovely eminence above its own lake, and Avenches, a hill town which, as capital of the Helvetii, loomed large on the maps of Roman conquerors. We delighted in wild strawberries and cream in Gruyères. We knotted together by quick motor jumps a chain of bright Swiss cities from Geneva to Zürich, from Lugano to Basle. We made a petrol pilgrimage to Einsiedeln, a mountain shrine of glorious setting. We swam in half the lakes of Switzerland from the super-civilized plage of Montreux to the gorgeous Wallensee. On Switzerland's dependable roads we negotiated stupendous mountain passes, including the Klausen Pass from Altdorf to Glarus, Lenzerheide-Julier Pass, the San Bernardino from Grisons to Ticino, and most of the others.

We drove up several superlative valleys. One such drive brought us to Saas-Balen whence we climbed on foot to that lofty miracle village of Saas-Fee which depends on muleback transportation to supply the needs of thousands of tourists every summer.

The infinite varieties that make up Switzerland, seen from train, funicular, and lake boat had been accumulating in my mental treasure chest of travel for years, but the recent experience of motor travel has woven with threads of intimacy a bright tapestry of the whole land.

Big brother to the private car, in Switzerland, is the Postal Motor Coach, a great yellow chariot which is to me one of the most glamorous articles on four wheels. A large fleet of these sleek monsters covers 45 postal routes in Switzerland and about half of them I have taken. Their motors, their brakes, and their drivers are specialists in mountain roads and they scale incredible heights even when snow 12 or 15 feet deep is banked on both sides, making a white canyon of the road. Giant rotary plows, motorized editions of those used by our railways in the Rockies, chew their way briskly through vast drifts * ice their own height. Behind them come the yellow coaches of public service, six-wheeled behemoths that can lift two of their wheels, when these are not needed for traction. The Postal Motor Coaches have been pioneers in Switzerland's long but successful battle to subdue her scenery to man's pleasure. Switzerland is equally brilliant, equally enjoyable, whether viewed from behind one's own driving wheel or from the "box seats" provided so amply by the motor squadron of the Alps.

Guaranteeing Thrills to the Motorist



Photoglob-WehrliVouga A. G., Zurich; Budry

Sight-Seeing Highways Among the Alps

Upper—The Axenstrasse, Bordering the Lake of Lucerne, Between Brunnen and Flüelen
Lower—The Val Tremola Section of St. Gotthard Road, With Its Endless Hairpin Turns

Shells From Shanghai Debris

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—One source of Japanese war supplies has been discovered to be the junk piles of devastated Chinese areas.

These junk piles—wrecked machinery, bombed houses and other buildings—have yielded thousands of tons of scrap iron, which has been shipped back to Japan for use in manufacturing shells.

The principal source of supply has been in the Hankow-Yantzepoo areas of conquered Shanghai. Here Chinese coolies, are forced by Japanese soldiers to collect scrap iron and load it on troopships eager for a return cargo to Japan. Approximately 900 of Shanghai's best-equipped Chinese factories have been completely destroyed and 1000 others damaged during hostilities.

Wrecked machinery of these establishments, representing more than $50,000,000 in United States currency, has provided a bonanza of scrap iron. But ruins of houses and shops, yielded twisted window frames, old kettles, pots, and other kitchen utensils which also were hauled to the wharves for shipment to Japan.

Chinese, denied access to these areas, have received reports from foreign insurance adjusters of this "plundering," but it is thought that Japanese are not eager to make public these operations. This is evidenced by an incident in which a Danish photographer lost his special Japanese pass on the grounds that "the bearer's inclination to give publicity to the matter cast doubt on his being the sort of person who should enjoy such a favor."

Tour-a-bouts

The summerish weather has started many a person's wanderlust chord vibrating with the result that travel agents are being rushed to supply information about places to go this summer. These companies have been expecting just such a rush an\ are armed with all the necessary information as well as a wealth of illustrated booklets.

As a matter of fact there is a noted increase in the desire to take spring vacations. Some folks prefer traveling under a cool sun and already have started on tours over land, sea, and through the air. We noticed this trend in particular the other day at the Newark Airport when the giant planes of American Airlines were being sent out in two sections in order to handle the heavy traffic. While men seem to predominate in travel on the airlines there were an increasing number of women using the air lanes as means of a quick and clean way to go places.

The railroads and steamships are ready for the summer traveler. Equipment is better and special rates for the vacationer will prevail throughout the next four or five months. Persons desiring to see their own United States this year will be able to do so inexpensively on modern streamlined trains. Most of the major roads offer alternate routes going either east or west so that no ground is retraced. Yes, and remember, that when hot desert suns beat down you may remain cool and comfortable on air-conditioned cars. Their dust-free too.

The smell of paint around some of our leading resort sections is very strong these days. Workmen are busy getting the hotels ready for the summer vacationist. As a general rule most of the major hotels dress up their buildings with a coat of brilliant paint, thus making the surroundings more attractive to the tourists. And that's not all hotels are doing to make their places attractive. Rates will be reasonable and accommodations made as near home-like as possible. Special attention is being put on recreation so that vacationists may have swimming, golf, tennis, or any popular outdoor sport at their command.

The name Spanish Main was originally applied to the mainland from the mouth of the Orinoco River to Panama. It is now frequently applied to the Caribbean, as main also means sea.

Railroad shorts: The Southern Pacific now participates in the movement of two "Economy Travel Trains"—the Californian and the San Francisco Challenger . . . Coast travelers by way of the Empire Builder may take the scenic daylight Columbia River trip of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway, by spending the night in Spokane . . . Few daylight trips offer a more spectacular journey than the route of the Daylight—fast streamliner between Los Angeles and San Francisco which runs along the beach for 100 miles. Wonder why observation cars don't screen in platform to keep cinders off passengers?

The Easter season promises much in the way of festivals in France. From north to south, in city, small town, and quaint village, a variety of fascinating events are scheduled with the Riviera offering the most brilliant spring season for many years.

The Province of Quebec is planning an Old World welcome for the thousands of United States visitors expected to tour the vast French-Canadian "country within a country" this spring and summer. This year American travelers will find a province-wide program of modern entertainment—all easily accessible over Quebec's 18,000 miles of improved roads.

Write on Mother's Day, Navy Urges All Sailors

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—The Navy has asked sailors and marines in every corner of the globe to write home to mother for Mother's Day, May 8.

Dr. Sun Fo Seeks British Money To Support China

LONDON, April 1 (AP)—Dr. Sun Fo, Chinese Ambassador-at-Large said today he hoped to arrange discussions of British financial aid for China.

"China needs war and medical supplies as well as credits to finance their purchase," Dr. Sun said. "It also needs foreign bank balances to support her currency."

Son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of China's Republic, Dr. Sun also is Chairman of the Legislative Council. He declared, however, he had no authority to discuss the extent or technical details of the assistance China seeks.

He said he already had seen Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England; Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary; Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Undersecretary of the Foreign Office; and was arranging to see Prime Minister Chamberlain.

Italian Economic Mission Prepares To Visit Far East

ROME, April 1, (AP)—Premier Mussolini yesterday conferred with an Italian economic mission which will sail soon to visit Japan and Manchukuo.

The mission is composed of representatives of Italy's most important industries and includes an official of the Ministry of Foreign Exchange. It is expected to expand Italian-Japanese commercial relations.

An Italian cultural mission, dispatched after Italy joined the German-Japanese anticommunism pact last November 6, now is touring Japan to prepare the way for trade negotiations.

Own Salaries Cut By City Officials On Eve of April 1

TORONTO, April 1 (CP)—City Council members yesterday reduced their own salaries in an effort to lower the 1938 tax rate. A motion calling for the reduction introduced by Alderman Stewart Smith was adopted by a 12-10 vote.

Mayor Ralph Day's salary was cut from $11,500 to $10,000, while salaries of Controllers were dropped to $4,000 from $5,000. Aldermen were cut from $1,200 to $1,000. The Mayor and the four members of the Board of Control voted against the motion.

Cost of operating motorcars for the Council was cut from $14,000 to $10,000.

Controller William Wadsworth introduced the 1938 budget calling for a tax levy of 36.10 mills.

Labor Threatens Strike to Defend Blum Government

PARIS, April 1 (AP)—A campaign by war veterans to enlist President Lebrun himself as head of a "public safety" cabinet met with a warning from France's labor chief last night that his 5,000,000 followers would make every effort to prevent it.

The petition was made public concurrently with raucous sessions of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies and Premier Léon Blum's decision to postpone parliamentary debate on his bill for decree powers over finances—a move to save his People's Front Cabinet from what appeared as almost inevitable overthrow.

Leon Jouhaux, Secretary of the powerful General Confederation of Labor, would try a general strike rather than see Premier Blum's Government break up in a parliamentary fight over management of the nation's finances.

Addressing a miners' congress last night, M. Jouhaux asserted the Confederation would "go the limit" by strike to force a reconstruction of the People's Front if it fell.

[The People's Front is composed of Socialist, Radical Socialist and Communist parties—the Left—as opposed to the Conservative Rightist parties.]

M. Blum plans to present to Parliament on Tuesday his program for finance to handle the nation's $450,000,000 prospective budget deficit. Should he ask power to manage finances by decree, conservative Senate opposition might overthrow him.

M. Blum announced he had decided to postpone parliamentary discussion of his full financial powers bill from Sunday to Tuesday to give the Radical Socialists, the most conservative segment of his backing, an opportunity to study the measure.

The announcement was interpreted in Lower House lobbies as an indication that the Premier was alarmed at the growing hostility of the Radical Socialists and wished additional time to try to win them over.

The Chamber was thrown into uproar when People's Front deputies combined to throw out the election of Jean Goy, one of the Right's most prominent Deputies. M. Goy was applauded by the Rightists while the Leftists set up a storm of yelling that forced suspension of the session.

M. Blum entered the Chamber during the suspension and was greeted by catcalls from the Rightist benches.

Reduction in Hours Urged For Canadian Textile Trade

OTTAWA, April 1 (CP)—In normal hours of labor the Canadian textile industry lags behind those of other industrial countries, and is on a par with India, China, and Japan, Justice W. F. A. Turgeon said yesterday in his report covering his investigation into that industry. The report, a voluminous affair of approximately 180,000 words, with innumerable exhibits and statistical lists, was presented to the House of Commons by Finance Minister Charles Dunning.

The labor problem was the one which brought forward the largest number of witnesses during the investigation, and to it Justice Turgeon devoted an important section of his report. He urged employers to give workers the same right of association which they themselves enjoy. The operators had banded together in trade organizations whose activities had been concentrated on obtaining privileges from the Government in the way of tariff protection, said the Commissioner.

The workmen were entitled to the right of organization with a view to protecting themselves and to facilitate the process of collective bargaining, the report indicated. The Commissioner urged shorter hours be effected without disturbing wages.

Responsibility of Industry

He emphasized the responsibility of an industry which enjoys tariff protection. Such an industry should demonstrate that it was worth to the community the sacrifice it asked the community, he said.

The Commissioner declared there should be a statutory provision making it clear to shareholders of concerns enjoying tariff protection that in the matter of employment the interests of the community should be considered as well as those of the shareholders.

Justice Turgeon urged closer supervision of company incorporations, but appreciated the difficulty in this connection since both dominion and provincial governments granted incorporations.

Financially the textile industry had fared well, the Commissioner said, and it had emerged from the depression in a condition that other industries might envy.

Inflation of Stocks

He commented on inflation of stocks by means of "good will" charges and issue of new stocks on reorganization. Some companies adopting those practices had succeeded, despite the inflation, in making profits out of their operations, he reported. This demonstrated, the report said, that on proper capitalization they could have prospered with less tariff protection and that an added burden had been placed on the consumer.

In other cases the companies came to grief and the loss had been borne by the investors in such unsound concerns.

Publicity on the activities and propaganda of employers' trade associations which sought to restrict competition was urged by the commissioner.

He also recalled that some companies had attempted to exert pressure on their workers at election times, and declared this and the written propaganda issues in connection with elections unjustifiable.

Mrs. Catt Offers Germany a Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

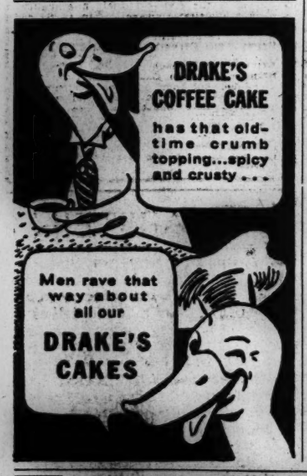
NEW YORK, March 31—A proposal that the United States take German and Austrian refugees in exchange for Nazi Germans in this country, asserted by Chancellor Adolf Hitler to be "captured by the idea of a community of the German people," was made by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, speaking before the Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress.

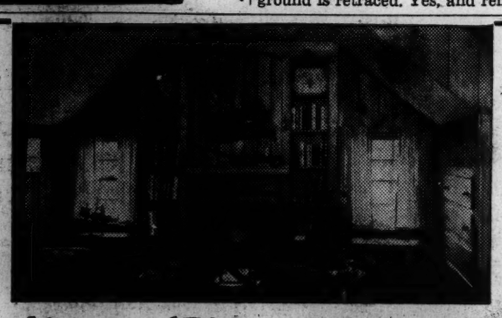
Mrs. Catt recommended that the exchange be made in a "peacetime maneuver" of American warships and that it be executed with bands playing and flags flying. Part of the cost, she explained, could be paid by repatriation of Germans from America on the same basis that Jews are being exiled abroad, with no return passport and their property left here.

"No one can be happy in the world as long as such conditions are prevailing," said Mayor La Guardia, in a denunciation of the "conquering" of Austria by Germany. The Mayor voiced confidence that oppression of minorities in German-speaking territory will not endure.

Army's Officer Strength

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—A bill authorizing the Army to increase its commissioned personnel to 14,659 officers won approval yesterday of the Senate Military Affairs Committee. Committee members said the Army's present officer strength was approximately 12,300.





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N. Y. Teaches Building Trades; Boys Become Skilled Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Fifteen hundred boys are being trained at the New York Board of Education's School of Building and Metal Trades to be painters, electricians, plumbers, sheet metal workers, carpenters, draftsmen, and architects so that, as housing projects advance, in this and other areas, under Federal and State provision, there may gradually be built up a reserve of definitely skilled workers. At the end of four years of training graduates will be qualified as apprentices in these specialized branches of the building trades.

"When the national building program gets under way," says Dr. Charles Harper, Principal of the school, "we hope and expect there will be a steady demand for the services of these boys. They are being taught to do their jobs well. There is no place with us for sleazy workmanship or sleazy standards. We believe in a job being done with excellence, and we are inculcating that idea in our boys."

Strict pace is being kept with new methods in building practise. For instance, in the course in sheet metal working, students are working problems of air-conditioning units for use in either offices or private dwellings.

About 50 boys are signed up for the architectural course. They draw plans to scale for model houses. They study houses already erected in the city, the type of material used in them, and those which illustrate the types of architecture most in demand now. Considerable opportunity is afforded for the following of individual preference in architectural style. One boy concentrates his interest on modernistic houses, with flat roofs; another on Colonial dwellings.

It is one of Dr. Harper's convictions that students working on such problems ought to have the means at hand to get the true "feel" of everything they do. Hence a tenement house cross section, two stories high and containing 26 rooms, has been built. Some of the rooms are papered, and plastered. Working groups are, in the main, small, and there is an atmosphere of creative busyness throughout the tenement which is proof in itself of the value of the project.

Elsewhere in the school carpentry is learned, through the making of doors, window sashes, closets, and bookcases. There is a class in benchwork, for the making of simple, functional types of furniture.

Perhaps no classes have aroused more enthusiasm than those in house painting. According to Dr. Harper, this is the only school in New York City where house painting is taught. Not only the preparing and painting of walls is learned, but all phases of the work which may be demanded of any master painter and decorator.

Jersey City Ban On Handbills Is Lifted by Hague

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 1—Surrender to the United States Supreme Court was seen here today in the announcement that Mayor Frank Hague had rescinded his ban on the distribution of circulars in the streets of Jersey City. For 22 years, the Mayor here has, under a local ordinance passed on his orders, forbidden the handing out of handbills without a permit, the action being designed to prevent labor unions and "subversive" organizations from this form of public appeal.

Announcement that the ordinance would not be enforced was made by James A. Hamill, Corporation Counsel, on Mayor Hague's instructions last night, following the decision by the United States Supreme Court that a similar ordinance in Griffin, Ga., was unconstitutional in that it denied freedom of the press.

"I am satisfied the provisions of the Jersey City ordinance relating to the distribution of circulars, cards, or pamphlets in the public streets comes within the scope of the opinion," Mr. Hamill said.

"I am, therefore, advising the Director of Public Safety that the distribution of such literature on our streets is legal providing such distribution is made in orderly manner.

"That section of our ordinance which provides that no person shall distribute to the occupants of any house or place in any mail box, vestibule or areaway or upon any doorstep any literature not previously ordered by the occupant is still in force."

Mr. Hamill said Mayor Hague had asked him to prepare an ordinance which would comply with the requirements of the federal high court. He quoted the Mayor, who is on vacation in Florida, as saying his attitude toward the "invasion" of business or industry by outside groups was unchanged.

"'It must be clearly understood that the fact that the distribution of circulars and other literature is permitted must not be interpreted as permission to molest, threaten or coerce the working people or to invade or interfere with private property,'" Mr. Hamill quoted Mayor Hague as saying. "'Such conduct will be dealt with not as a violation of a city ordinance, but under the state laws prohibiting disorderly conduct and unlawful assemblage, which imposes far more severe penalties than were provided by the city ordinance.

"'My policy and thet of the city administration to protect labor, business, and industry in Jersey City against invasion or molestation remains as it always has been since I have been Mayor.'"

Five members of the Workers' Defense League began distribution of circulars in Journal Square here without police interference.

Later a group, representing the New Jersey Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, came over from Newark and began to distribute pamphlets on the City Hall steps and sidewalks nearby. There was no interference. One pamphlet was entitled "Civil Rights Versus Mayor Hague." The other was an outline of constitutional rights.

India's Congress—on the Sidelines

Wide World

Distinguished Visitor to Haripura

In Close Discussion Are Viscount Samuel, Former British High Commissioner of Jerusalem, and Mahadio Desai, Mahatma Gandhi's Secretary. Lord Samuel Was a Visitor at the Recent Fifty-first Session of the Indian National Congress, Which Debated the Momentous Question of Whether to Co-operate With Britain in the Federal Portion of the New Constitution

India's New Democracy: The First Year and After

(Continued from Page 1)

will of both sides, and a hopeful augury for the future.

But provincial autonomy is only half the picture. The more difficult part of the Act, the Federation itself, has still to be brought into operation. This part is unpopular and can, if the situation is unwisely handled, be wrecked either by the Princes, who rule about a quarter of the population of India and who can refuse to accede, or by Congress, which, if it wishes, can refuse to co-operate, withdraw its Ministers from provincial office and start civil disobedience once more.

Sources of Opposition

The Federation Act is opposed partly because the democratic Provinces of India object to Federation with several hundred feudal principedoms in which the people still have no responsibility for their own Governments and whose autocratic rulers will nominate one third of the Lower House and 40 per cent of the Council of State, partly because of certain features of the Act such as indirect election to the Federal Assembly, and partly because of the formidable safeguards and reserved powers legally vested in the hands of the Governor-General.

But the British Parliament, preoccupied with the international situation, will certainly be unwilling to re-open the question of the Indian Constitution, which had been debated with delegations from India for more than five years, until it has been brought to the test of experience and its defects shown in practical working, and until Parliament can deal with Ministers who have actually carried the responsibility for civil All-India Government. Nor is there, in India, any agreement among the various main elements as to what the alternative should be.

While it is still too early to foreshadow how these differences can be reconciled the impression I have gained from two months of constant conversation with the leaders of political opinion in India is that nobody, either on the British or the Indian side, except the Marxist left wing and the nationalist extremists, wants a renewal of the old struggle, and that with the greatly improved temper which provincial autonomy has brought into existence, a solution by which the Federal Constitution will be brought into operation, by consent, will be found.

Twofold Basis

The basis of such a solution might be twofold. On the one hand a majority of the Princes might follow the lead already given by the most progressive and far-sighted among them, and make a real beginning with the introduction of civil rights and representative constitution in their States, thereby diminishing the difference between the system of government in the States and the Provinces which together will make up the Indian Federation. On the other hand it may become generally recognized by everybody that once the Federal Legislatures and Ministries have assumed responsibility for all-India government, and have learned by experience what are the tremendous problems involved in the government of a sub-continent of 350,000,000 people, and what the defects in the Constitution are, not only will the whole problem of defense and foreign policy be discussed as between equals and settled by consent, but the question of what alterations should be made in the Constitution itself to meet the views of the Indian parties will also be frankly faced.

If things develop on these lines there will certainly be no ground for a renewal of the head-on conflicts of the past and there would seem to be ground for thinking that with good will and common sense a way of bringing the greatest Federation known to man into being by consent will be reached. Then, after passing through troubled waters, India may of its own free will take its place as an equal member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Eternal Light Peace Memorial To Be Dedicated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GETTYSBURG, Pa., April—A perpetual symbol of peace, a shaft to be known as the "Eternal Light Peace Memorial," now under construction, will be dedicated at exercises on the battlefield here on Sunday afternoon, July 3, in connection with the 75th anniversary observance of the Battle of Gettysburg and the final joint reunion of the Blue and Gray from June 29 to July 6 next.

The memorial will be dedicated "to every man, woman and child who, in any way, participated in the war between the states." The structure is 85 feet in length, 42 feet in width and 55 feet high. Atop it, on the crest of Oak Hill, will burn "an everlasting flame," fed by natural gas, visible in every direction over an area of about 200 square miles.

"Peace Eternal in a Nation United," the theme of the reunion and observance, will be carved in granite on the face of the memorial. On one side will be lines from Lincoln's second inaugural address: "With Firmness in the Right, as God Gives Us to See the Right," while on the other side, by the Pennsylvania State Commission, sponsor of the observance program, will be the inscription: "An Enduring Light to Guide Us in Unity and Fellowship."

The memorial was suggested by veterans themselves when 54,000 who wore the blue and the gray met at Gettysburg for the first joint reunion in 1913. It has been made possible by appropriations by the states of New York, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Wisconsin, and by the Federal Government.

President Roosevelt has tentatively accepted an invitation of the Commission to deliver the dedicatory address at the exercises at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of July 3.

The Gettysburg observance program officially opens on July 1, with state governors and descendents of prominent Northern and Southern Generals and leaders participating. July 2 will be Veterans' Day, when veterans of all wars since 1865 will take part, while on July 4 there will be a patriotic demonstration by the United States Army.

There will be no re-enactment of a battle and no admission to any event will be charged during the observance.

Hearst to Drop New York Hotel From His 'Empire'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—Continuing the program of property consolidation and the elimination of unprofitable enterprises which was begun during the past year, William Randolph Hearst and his business associates will relinquish control of the 41-story Ritz Tower, one of Park Avenue's most luxurious apartment hotels, it was learned here today.

Erected in 1926 by the late Arthur Brisbane, the Ritz Tower has reported substantial deficits in recent years. This unfavorable financial outlook, coupled with the wish to eliminate non-newspaper properties from the Hearst "empire," was said to underlie a decision to turn the hotel over to bondholders.

An announcement by the real estate division of American Newspapers, Inc., holding company for Hearst enterprises, said debt service on bonds of Parkab Corporation, secured by a mortgage upon the Ritz Tower, would not be continued. The outstanding indebtedness has been reduced from $4,558,000 at the time Mr. Hearst acquired the property in 1927, to $2,634,000, it was reveaed.

The Ritz Tower is but one unit of Mr. Hearst's many real estate holdings in New York City, but is understood to have been perhaps the most consistent money loser. Gradual liquidation of other properties is anticipated.

Reorganization Bill Fight Is for Executive Prestige

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—The fight over the reorganization bill in Congress is one of the most surprising developments seen in Washington for a long time.

It has taken correspondents by surprise, brought small fortunes to the Telegraph companies handling torrents of protest telegrams; it has brought "no-dictator" and "purchase" statements from President Roosevelt; it has put European war scare news temporarily out of the leading place in newspapers.

And all over what? A bill which by every normal standard is of second-string rank in the New Deal category and which compared to the farm bill, for example, which passed this term with far less fanfare or tumult, seems of relatively minor significance in the life of most American citizens.

The fight over the reorganization bill simply does not make sense if seen in the limited aspect of the bill itself. The "fight over the reorganization bill," in short, is not a fight over the reorganization bill at all, save in minor instances. It is a different battle altogether, and, on the whole, a more important battle.

Issue Is One of Prestige

The real issue is one of presidential prestige, at a time when a major business recession is sapping away the strength of a second-term American President. That is the struggle, and it is regarded as such almost universally in and out of political Washington, however it may be viewed by the scores and hundreds of voters in the country at large who are filling the telegraph offices with messages of passionate protest over the terms of the bill.

For the bill itself there has never seemed any real doubt of its passage. The Administration won every single test vote in the Senate, and its final narrow majority of 49 to 42 could have been stretched, if there had been the need.

As to the House, the program is for general debate to end today and passage tomorrow. The Administration is obviously in control. What happened yesterday was more wrestling match than debate, and it is a foregone conclusion that no single vote will probably be influenced at this point by anything said. The situation has passed out of the argument stage; now it is a matter of pressure and brute force. The speeches are directed at the folks back home, not a fellow Congressman.

The reorganization bill has been described many times. When the original Brownlow Report was issued, upon which the present bill is based, it was widely discussed. Will Hays, former chairman of the Republican National Committee and a member of Harding's Cabinet, declared, for example, "The President will find he has the united support of the people on this because it is not partisan but natural."

Water Over the Dam

Since that time the Brownlow program has been watered down. Half a dozen major features have been dropped or modified and the features that first excited criticism have generally been discarded. The power to the Executive proposed now does not compare with that actually voted and given Mr. Roosevelt for reorganization in 1933. And even bitterest opponents of the bill agree that reorganization reform has been urged by American Presidents for 50 years.

For the secret of the present situation the reader must go further. Even the sweeping farm bill, which is one of the most drastic of all New Deal measures ever proposed, did not create the commotion of the present measure. Many eastern newspapers did not even bother to record its passage on their front pages, although it directly affected the lives of tens of millions and may be argued to be a new and rigid form of regimentation.

But the country has come a long way since the farm bill passed, Feb. 16. In point of time that is only six weeks, but from the business and investors' viewpoint it almost belongs to another day. Stock values have crumbled. The "recession" has turned into something worse.

Mr. Roosevelt's Dilemma

The spring upturn of business was still confidently expected last February, but today it is nowhere in sight, and Mr. Roosevelt is faced with the prospect of new pump-priming.

It was under these circumstances that the reorganization bill passed out of the reasoning and into the emotional stage as it became a test of Mr. Roosevelt's prestige. The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin of Detroit, returning to the radio, denounced it last week and urged his followers to telegraph protests to Congress, declaring that its passage "eventually will mean repudiation of all debts or a revolution." This was the signal for the first barrage of telegrams received here.

As a historical circumstance, the incident is of considerable interest, particularly since the radio priest followed his attack with a second denunciation last night, charging that the measure is "a threat to freedom of speech, press and religion." Telegraph companies reported shortly thereafter that facilities were taxed.

B. R. Allen, superintendent of the Western Union, said that his company had handled 45,000 such telegrams early today.

The priest's denunciation raised the question whether he represented the views of the Roman Catholic Church. This was apparently answered with a formal statement today from Msgr. Michael J. Ready, General Secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, directed to Congress, which said that unless the bill extends administrative control of educational agencies there is no reason to suppose Roman Catholic interests are concerned in the legislation. The church has long opposed creation of a Department of Education.

Gannett Helped Deluge

Besides the Rev Mr. Coughlin, the National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government, headed by Frank E. Gannett, New York State publisher, has participated in the barrage of protest, as well as many other strong and sincere opponents of Mr. Roosevelt's expanded powers. The Administration undertook a counter-attack against the Gannett group by reviving the Senate Lobby Committee and calling Dr. Edward Rumely, the N. C. U. C. G. secretary, to the stand. Dr. Rumely defied the Committee and a court battle may result.

Whole City Protests

PITTSBURG, Calif., April 1 (AP)—The Merchants Association of Pittsburg, a city of steel and sardines and 10,000 people, said today the town's business establishments would close one day next week as a protest against the Government reorganization bill.

Vast Army of 2,000,000 Seals Off for Summer Home in North

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Two million fur seals, the world's greatest single group of mammals, are moving slowly up the Northwest coast toward home in the icy Bering Sea.

From all parts of the Pacific, north of the Equator, the animals converged near the mouth of the Columbia River, their black heads bobbing above the surf as they headed north.

From Astoria, Ore., the U. S. Coast Guard cutter Onandaga put out to sea to escort the vast herd and protect it from possible poachers. Later the Redwing of Port Angeles, Wash., the Tallapoosa of Juneau, Alaska, and the Morris of Seward, Alaska, will take over the job. The seals will reach small, fog-shrouded St. George and St. Paul Islands of the Pribilof group in July.

The migration of the seals, and the instinct that prompts them to return each summer to the remote islands of their birth, is one of the strangest phenomena of nature.

In the late winter they start for home, from all parts of the Pacific where they have spent months swimming and hunting for food. Some have been sighted in equatorial waters.

By the time they reach the mouth of the Columbia they have gathered into the great herd. There was little danger of them being hunted by men, when separated and each seal seeking food for itself.

But gathered together they become a highly valuable property. The seal patrol is a lazy job, for the most part. The "pelagic sealers," hunting vessels that almost destroyed the herd, were driven from the seas by an international treaty 26 years ago.

Only American and Canadian Indians and Eskimos may hunt the seals during their migration. That is a right granted under tribal treaties with their governments. But as the natives must use only the spears, harpoons and frail canoes of their fathers—motorboats and firearms being prohibited — very few seal are taken.

When the herd and its escort reaches the Pribilof Islands in midsummer, the tough old "bulls" which spent the winter in the Bering waters are waiting, each on his own part of the beach.

The big bulls never leave the beach and neither eat nor drink during the entire summer. They live on the fat that they accumulate in the winter's fishing.

Rentals Lag in Model Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 1—"But I could never pay $24 rent. That's too much," the Italian mother told the social settlement worker who was explaining the better living conditions in the new Jane Addams Project recently completed as a part of the Government's slum clearance work in Chicago.

"Of course, I might pay $17, or maybe $18, but $24 is too high for me."

She was told that the refrigeration, lighting, heat, hot water, and other conveniences were free.

The woman began to figure. "Let's see. I buy a ton of coal or maybe more if the winter is cold. I don't know how much I pay. And the light and gas bill, yes, I pay for them, too."

As she calculated carefully for the first time, she saw that perhaps it would not cost so much, after all, to live in these new modern apartments with plenty of fresh air, light, gas, and electricity, and a playground where her children could play while she was busy over the shining laundry tubs in the basement.

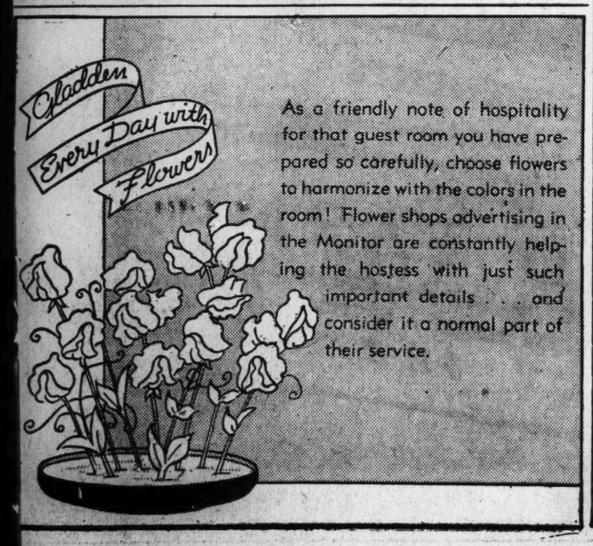
To help families in settlement areas visualize the new Jane Addams apartments and to get an idea of how they could be furnished attractively but inexpensively, a four-room apartment was set up in a downtown hotel under the direction of the League of Mothers' Clubs of the Chicago Federation of Settlements. The purpose was to clear away misunderstandings about the new apartments, which are not renting as readily as was expected, according to Miss Harriet E. Vittum, Director of the Northwestern University Settlement, and program chairman for the homemaking exhibit.

The living room of the model apartment was furnished in inexpensive maple with gay flowered draperies at the windows. The children's room showed a double-decker bed and a number of play corners, and the master bedroom also contained a trundle bed. One end of the kitchen was neatly set with a dining table for a family of five. Just outside the door, grass and little trees sheltered small wagons and playthings.

In the homeland section of the homemaking exhibition various nationality groups set up their own booths to show Americans a slice of their own home life as it was across the seas.

KENROYD TOPCOATS
of exclusive Imported Fabrics
$37.50
Ware Pratt Co.
Main Street at Pearl, Worcester

Quality Merchandise
Smart Fashions
Low Prices
DENHOLM McKAY CO.
WORCESTER, MASS.



As a friendly note of hospitality for that guest room you have prepared so carefully, choose flowers to harmonize with the colors in the room! Flower shops advertising in the Monitor are constantly helping the hostess with just such important details . . . and consider it a normal part of their service.

Dry Forces Back LiquorReferendum In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Dry leaders are optimistic over the prospect of North Carolina again being placed in the column of "bone-dry" states within the next two years, following a state-wide referendum on the liquor question, which they are confident the 1939 Legislature will authorize.

At the State Republican Convention, held recently at Charlotte, a plank demanding a referendum on prohibition was included in the platform. The Convention also endorsed the candidacy of Charles A. Jonas, National Committeeman of Lincolnton, a bone-dry, for the United States Senate, in opposition to Senator Robert R. Reynolds, of Asheville, "wet" Democrat.

At a meeting of "drys" in Greensboro, Mr. Cale K. Burgess, of Raleigh, was elected President of the United Dry Forces of North Carolina to succeed the late Mr. W. L. Poteat. It was decided to submit questionnaires to all candidates for the General Assembly and support only those who promise to vote for a resolution to submit the question of prohibition to a state-wide vote of the people.

Drys were amazed three years ago when bills were passed by the Legislature repealing the bone-dry Turlington Act as it applied to certain counties and permitting those counties to vote on the question of operating liquor stores. Since that time elections have been held in 38 counties, 27 voting in favor of the stores, while 11 voted against them. All of the counties to vote "wet" are located in the less populous counties in eastern North Carolina. Every county located in central and western Carolina, which has voted on the question, decided against the stores.

Mecklenburg, of which Charlotte is the county seat, overwhelmingly rejected liquor stores. It is one of the largest industrial counties in the State. The small eastern counties have always been the stronghold of the "wets," while the large industrial counties of the west are traditionally "dry." North Carolina voted for state-wide prohibition in 1908 by a majority of approximately 50,000 votes, and gave a majority of more than 184,000 against repeal of the National Prohibition Amendment in 1933.

Snowbound Party Found

DURANGO, Colo., April (AP)—Twenty-five motorists, rescued by a rotary snow plow from 20-foot snow drifts which trapped them for 36 hours on Wolf Creek Pass, rested safely here yesterday, but a man who started on foot across the Pass has not been heard from.

U. S. Tightens Helium Control

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The Interior Department, in its desire to keep helium from military use abroad, has tightened its regulations governing sale of the gas.

The regulations, which came to light today, are so rigid, persons close to the German Embassy said, it was conceivable that Germany would abandon its current effort to obtain some of the gas for its trans-Atlantic dirigibles.

A shipment of helium already has been authorized by the State Department Munitions Board, but Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes had withheld signing a contract with the German Zeppelin Company on the ground that he could not insure against use of the gas for military purposes.

Mr. Ickes' Department, which controls the world supply of helium through a Federal monopoly on the gas, demands in the new regulations approved by President Roosevelt:

A bond satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior to be forfeited in case of failure to comply faithfully with the regulations to remain in force as long as the helium sold remains "in captivity," or for three years.

Deposits ranging up to 120 per cent of the cost of the helium on both current and prospective shipments.

Inspection by representatives of the United States of the use of the gas and the ship in which it is used, as well of reserve supplies.

Examination by United States representatives of the processes of inflation.

The latter rules mean that the United States would have the right, if Germany signs a contract with this country, to send an expert to Friedrichshafen or Frankfort, Germany, the main Zeppelin bases.

A final rule authorizes the Secretary to cancel all future deliveries and declare all deposits forfeited in the event of any violation of any rule.

Germans calculate they would have to put up about $300,000 before they could buy helium from the United States.

The Munitions Board approved a shipment to Germany of 2,600,000 cubic feet of helium and authorized a total allotment to the country of 17,900,000 feet, at a cost of just more than 1 cent a cubic foot.

Mr. Ickes said he was awaiting the return of President Roosevelt from Warm Springs, Ga., before signing the contract.

Allegheny College Coeds Sweep Class Election

MEADVILLE, Pa., April 1 (AP)—The coeds of Allegheny College are learning the game of politics. With a coup that left the men gasping in surprise, they swept an all-girl set of officers to victory in the sophomore class election yesterday, including the first woman president ever named, golden-haired Velma Zwilling, of Cleveland.

It seems there were two male political factions. Each solicited votes of their girl friends, holding out as bait a Vice-Presidency for a coed. The girls secretly selected their own slate, and, standing behind their candidates to a man—or rather to a coed—won easily.

Ruth Wetherbee, also of Cleveland, was named Vice-President; Betty Spring of Pittsburgh, Secretary, and Jane Anderson of Johnstown, Treasurer.

Full Crew Act Held Valid By Pennsylvania Court

PITTSBURGH, March 31 (AP)—The State Supreme Court today ruled Pennsylvania's Full Crew Act is valid and "must be so considered by us until its invalidity appears." The Court gave that decision in sustaining a preliminary injunction and remandng the case to a lower court for further hearings to determine the constitutionality of the Act.

The measure, enacted by the 1937 Legislature, would require an extra brakeman on freight trains of 50 or more cars and passenger trains of 10 or more cars. The Pennsylvania Railroad, which obtained an injunction in the Dauphin County Court last June, asked dismissal of an appeal by Attorney General Charles J. Margiotti holding the case should go back to the lower court for a final ruling on constitutional questions involved.

Harvard Economist Defines Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"Adequate social security" must mean a system combining freedom and responsibility to provide useful work at a living wage for all able persons, supply of physical needs for all incompetent persons, and elimination of any provisions which safeguard individuals against the results of their own folly.

After defining his subject in practically these words for the twelfth annual meeting of the California Taxpayers' Association here recently, Dr. Thomas Nixon Carver, Professor Emeritus of Political Economy, Harvard University, proceeded to show how in his opinion the system as stated by him can be attained.

He limited to two the means by which competent workers could be assured of living wages: increase the number of jobs and decrease the number of job seekers.

Uniform State Licenses For Drivers Urged in Bill

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—The Senate adopted yesterday a bill by Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, forbidding unlicensed drivers to operate motor vehicles in interstate commerce. Senator Truman said the bill would not become effective for four years, and that no machinery for Federal enforcement would be established.

The measure would lay down general rules for the issuance of state drivers' licenses. These would require a visual test for the driver, a demonstration of his ability to operate a motor vehicle, and an examination of his knowledge of highway signs. The bill now goes to the House of Representatives.

$2,000,000 Power Lines

Utility lines for the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition on San Francisco Bay will cost approximately $2,000,000, the major portion of which will be spent for underground installations.

'No Trespassing' by Navy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—The Navy Department issued an official denial this morning that any American warships are within the vicinity of Truk Island, or in any other portion of the Japanese mandated area in the Western Pacific.

[Reports that a warship, believed to be American, entered the harbor of Truk Island, on the night of March 27, were published in the Japanese newspaper Hochi. The report was attributed to "certain quarters," obviously meaning Japanese naval circles. The report is coincident with numerous statements in Tokyo circles, seeking to absolve Japan from responsibility for a naval-building race.]

The officer in charge of the information section of the Department, after conferring with the office of Chief of Operations, announced that the Navy's statement is true today, and has been true ever since the Uavy began its annual maneuvers.

Truk Island, which according to a Japanese rumor, has been the object of nocturnal searchlight study by an unidentified alien warship, lies about 2,000 miles west of Honolulu and 1,000 miles west of the international date line.

Navy officials here say that the entire American fleet is now concentrated within a radius of 100 miles of Honolulu following conclusion of the maneuvers. Further, it is a matter of custom and courtesy that neither Japan nor the United States ever crosses the international date line, called "the fence," in the course of their regular annual maneuvers.

At any other time, it is pointed out, an American warship might very possibly be near Truk on its way to Guam, which is an American-owned island and a minor naval base on the way to Manila. But during the annual maneuvers all available naval units are concentrated with the fleet, at which time the fleet always keeps scrupulously on its own side of "the fence."

The Navy's war game this year, which has been going on for several weeks, was concerned with the problem of defending the line from the Hawaiian Islands to Samoa. At no time, it is stated officially, did the maneuvers involved in this defensive problem take any units of the fleet into the Japanese mandated area well on the western side of "the fence."

Pope Sets Up Office For 'Catholic Action'

VATICAN CITY, April 1 (AP)—Pope Pius has created a central office in Rome to supervise the "Catholic Action" movement throughout the world, the Osservatore Romano, Vatican newspaper, disclosed today.

The Pope named Giuseppe Cardinal Pizzardo, long active in the "Catholic Action" movement in Italy, to head the office.

"Catholic Action" activities, which consist largely in vigorous lay work in the interests of the church and especially Roman Catholic education, have been carried on separately in various countries under national leaders responsible only to the Pope.

Georgia Journalism Class Shows Practical Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—A total of 226 7/12 inches—enough copy to fill an ordinary textbook, or 113,375 words in print—that is the record of the students in the Intermediate Reporting Class in the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, the University of Georgia, for the winter quarter. This course is taught by Prof. Willett Main Kempton and Dyar E. Massey, Jr.

Several of the students in this class have had stories published, most of them in the Athens Banner-Herald and in the Athens Daily Times.

Counterfeiters Sentenced

PITTSBURGH, April 1 (AP)—Federal Judge F. P. Schoonmaker today sentenced six men for operating a counterfeiting ring from a headquarters plant at Monaca, Pa. He denied motions for new trials.

KENROYD Spring Topcoats
of exclusive Imported Fabrics
$37.50
HAYNES
1502 Main Street, Springfield

South: Key to Solution of Farm Problem

By Malcolm Bayley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Farms and the Farmer

This is the first of nine articles on Farms and the Farmer, in which the human side of the "farm problem" in the United States, Canada, the British Isles, and South America is discussed by staff writers and special correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor.

The little tenant house by the side of the road was never of prepossessing appearance, except that year when the newly-married couple moved in and the man whitewashed it and the woman hung dimity curtains. Today it looks more forlorn than ever as a March drizzle falls upon its weathered shingles and planked sides—for conditions have permitted no improvements about the place for several years.

It is one of millions like it in that great area stretching from the Potomac and the Ohio Rivers to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic seaboard to beyond the Mississippi. Our story vitally concerns it, and we might examine it more closely.

Hollyhock stalks by the ramshackle fence betray a woman's hand about the place last summer—probably not the same who this year will divide her time between field and kitchen. Frost-bitten "mole bean" plants which droop their blackened leaves over the dead tomato vines in the garden tell more plainly than words that a woman with pride struggled here.

That truck patch was the family's sole sustenance, aside from "store-boughten" victuals obtained on credit against the sale of the crop. There is no smokehouse and no sign of life about the small henhouse. Likely enough this family, like the last one, sold off or ate their hens in a year of low prices and had been unable to acquire others.

It is easy to detect from the road that the house is unoccupied. The saucy jay, shrieking from the ridge, proclaims it, and the bold chipmunk scampering from the stoop to the pile of beanpoles leaning against the scrub apple tree. No smoke curls from the limestone slab chimney. It is Court Day and the family has walked in to town. This tenant does not even own a mule.

There is no lock on the door to prevent our stepping in and looking about. Not even a rag rug covers the bare floor of the two rooms. The furniture is of the simplest and poorest. There is no stove. A smoldering residue of gray ashes lies in the fireplace. The worn floorboards about it are mute evidence that here has always been the family gathering place.

Here the simple meals were prepared, even to the cornbread in a covered skillet. Here the tenant and his wife sit of evenings, and the youngsters by the flickering firelight pick out the words in their speller or reader until sent up the ladder to bed. Here, perhaps, a neighbor lad "sat up" with the oldest daughter, typically inarticulate, but bursting with unspoken thoughts which sidelong glances only half expressed.

Remember This Home

Bear this miserable little home in thought when you are talking of crop control and Federal regulation. It is at the very core of the movement. The dwellers in this house, and in the nearly 2,000,000 others like it in Dixie are the only ones in the country to approve Government regulation even if it should mean arbitrary dictation. The farmers of the Nation as a whole, according to various polls and agencies for ascertaining public opinion, would be against such autocratic regulation, although a majority of all of them approve regulation as long as they themselves can formulate the details of the policy.

The recent vote of cotton and tobacco growers showed them to be overwhelmingly in favor of the control program.

Fifty per cent of the farmers in the United States live in that section loosely called the South, which includes 12 States below the Mason and Dixon Line and two beyond the Mississippi. This important section backs up whole-heartedly the entire Government program—any plan at all which may mean a Government check or a better price. It is these farmers who are most enthusiastic about Henry A. Wallace. Eighty-nine per cent of the tobacco farmers and 80 per cent of the cotton farmers think he has done a good job as Secretary of Agriculture, according to the Gallup poll, while only 68 per cent of the corn farmers, largely from the Secretary's own State of Iowa, believe so.

Naturally, there are regional differences on the various proposals of the Federal Government for improving the lot of the farmer, but with the single exception noted the farmers as a whole approve crop control, soil conservation, marketing quotas, retirement of marginal lands, crop insurance, rehabilitation loans, grants-in-aid, and the "ever-normal granary" and the Hull Trade Agreements as far as they comprehend them.

Southern Opinion Prevails

But in any resumé of the question, the preponderance of Southern opinion must be weighed, for this opinion may be said to prevail in guiding important Government adoptions of policy. This is necessarily so if the best interests of the whole are to be considered, since, as pointed out, 50 per cent of the farmers are in the South, as against only 30 per cent in the Middle West—which means from the western border of Pennsylvania to the eastern line of Colorado—and the other 20 per cent scattered in New England, the East, and the Far West.

Regional differences have their basis in economics and in education. For instance, 25 per cent of the farmers in Iowa are college bred; in many Southern States the percentage of illiteracy is high. Most farm experts believe prices form the crux of the farm question—but North Dakota farmers, who have had no crop in seven years, would not agree. Their problem is production. But the "good land" farmer, in Iowa, Illinois, and Nebraska, knows what 3-cent hogs and 10-cent corn mean. He thinks in terms of control and favors any plan which will better prices.

Fear Rise in Prices

In the older parts of the country, where there is a deficit in farm products, where the decline in agricultural exports concomitant with the switch from a debtor to a creditor nation had no perceptible effect, where the farmers are actually buyers of farm products, there is an inherent distrust of plans for crop control and increasing farm prices. The farmers on the Atlantic seaboard have lost no markets. Being largely dairy farmers, they buy feed and grain from the West. California alfalfa hay actually is sent by the shipload to Boston for the dairymen of the New England milk shed.

These farmers feel a repugnance for the ever-normal granary scheme because of self-interest. They feel it might bring up the price of feed and hay over a period of a number of years, and result in higher production costs for meat, milk, and egg products. However, it is fair to state that these same farmers like the plan of assistance from the Treasury to preserve the fertility of their lands and the assistance in the way of subsidized farm practices to conserve soil.

The dairy farmer, however, is "constantly simmering," to use the words of a Department official at Washington. He is forever in fear of outside producers shipping into his territory. He has seen that the milk marketing agreements have worked; consequently he favors a control program when it comes to dairying, and he and his fellows cried loudly against any plan which might permit land taken from grain, cotton, or tobacco production to go into dairy pasturage. This is important in Wisconsin and New York, the great dairying States. It is important, too, in Vermont, where there are more milch cows than human beings.

The regional conflicts of opinion take various forms. The cotton grower on the Atlantic Seaboard, who is obliged to turn his hilly land with a one-mule plow and whose thin soil has a comparatively low yield, says in effect:

Other Fellows Always Wrong

"I am not the fellow who is growing too much cotton. The man to limit is the farmer in Texas."

The farmer in Texas, who turns his black soil with tractors pulling 20 plows at a time and whose production rate is high, replies:

"Why limit me? I can produce cotton cheap. The fellow who ought to be controlled is the grower in the Carolinas and Georgia. He oughtn't to be allowed to grow cotton."

The spring wheat grower, who has had practically no crop in years, thinks the winter wheat grower is the man to be limited, and the winter wheat man says that the spring wheat area ought to go back into grass.

Despite the success of control movements in various areas of major crop production, a large section of farmers favor the quota plan only as an emergency measure, as a "stop-gap."

Retirement of marginal lands seems to be favored by most farmers, but it presents peculiar problems. Owners of rich land are heartily in favor of buying up the farms of uncertain producers in the Great Plains area or cutover timber lands. It is generally recognized that submarginal land produces submarginal crops which go for submarginal prices.

Owners of these poor farms are usually glad to sell, provided they can go to better farms or seize other opportunities. But if the States of North and South Dakota, for instance, should go back to stock raising rather than corn and wheat raising—as agricultural experts contend they should—three-fourths of the people of these States would have to move out. Where could they go?

Farm Security Popular

The Farm Security Administration, which succeeded the Resettlement Administration, appears to be popular in all sections. The RA was in bad odor, Department officials contend, largely because of experiments unloaded upon the luckless administrator, Rexford Guy Tugwell, but the FSA today spends only 7 per cent of its appropriation for housing and puts 93 per cent into rehabilitation loans. The FSA owes its popularity largely to its grants-in-aid, popularly called "relief."

Crop insurance is tied up with the ever-normal granary scheme in the thought of Secretary Wallace. Crop insurance, with provision for payment of premiums and indemnities in kind, represents what he believes to be an ideal expression of the ever-normal granary principle. Crop insurance by commercial companies has been a failure in the past largely because of the limited area in which it was put into effect and the attempts to insure income rather than yield losses alone, thus in effect insuring against price decline as well as crop failure. Data for determining risks has been inadequate.

Probably less than one-third of the farmers are familiar with or have an opinion on the ever-normal granary plan, although the "Joseph plan" enlists their normal religious sentiment. They understand the theory of crop insurance, but many seem to fear that premiums would be too high. Certainly this would be the case in the "dust bowl" of the West.

Most tenants polled by the American Institute of Public Opinion or the AAA express a desire to own farms. Consequently, they favor Federal plans for tenancy amelioration. The question of whether the loan and purchase plan will solve the problem will be discussed in a later article in this series.

Another ambitious plan of the Department of Agriculture contemplates commercial and industrial uses for surplus crops. Admittedly, according to the AAA, the use of food crops for other purposes is not popular with farmers. A great number of projects have been set up by various Federal bureaus and at least one has been phenomenally successful, while many bear great promise. This also is to be described in another article.

Exotic Oriental Gardens Jacksonville Beauty Spot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 1—Three brilliantly colored Japanese pagodas full of curios from the Orient are one of the interesting attractions at Oriental Gardens, an 18-acre private estate, three miles from Jacksonville, now open to the public.

Another feature of the garden is the invisible music that seems to drift from the tree tops. It is so cleverly arranged that its source is never visible to the visitor.

In the center of the estate is a large sunken garden with a central lake and series of crystal pools. Arched bridges, picturesque cascades, a giant red lacquered water wheel. Japanese Torii, stone lanterns and statues add to the natural beauty of the gardens.

Farm Aid: He Listens

FSA by Rothstein

Hull Says Hoover Speech Shows Need of World Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—Former President Hoover's analysis of European conditions brought a prompt reaction from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today on the subject of trade agreements. It also drew a significant silence on the subject of international debts.

Secretary Hull said that Mr. Hoover's "first-hand testimony as to the pressing needs in the sphere of international economic relations is a powerful argument in favor of redoubling our already vigorous efforts to bring about improvement in international trade relations for the sake of increased employment and better business conditions in this country and elsewhere, as well as for the sake of promoting stable conditions of peace."

The entire Hoover speech, Secretary Hull said, "emphasizes the profound need for the program of economic appeasement now carried forward by this Government." He added that his Reciprocal Trade Agreement Program contains far-reaching provisions for solving the problems which Mr. Hoover had outlined.

Secretary Hull declined to comment on the proposal in the Hoover speech for a settlement of the post-war relief debts owing this Government other than to state that it is a question which concerns the President and the Treasury—not the State Department. Behind this official silence was a feeling expressed privately in several high quarters that the type of settlement Mr. Hoover proposed would not be altogether fair to the United States.

In view of the fact that Hungary has recently proposed to settle its debt on the basis of full payment of the original principal without any interest, it was felt that little is to be gained to propose any even more lenient type of settlement than the one which Hungary has made on its own initiative. The Hoover proposal involved payment of the debt by the debtor country into a fund to be used to promote educational and scientific research and exchange of scholars and teachers with the United States.

The only possible result seen from the debt proposal was that since the last Republican President of the United States has openly advocated any extremely lenient treatment of the post-war debtors, as distinguished from the war debtors, there might be less resistance in Congress to the type of settlement which Hungary has proposed.

Roosevelt Asked to Outlaw Coup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 1—An appeal to President Roosevelt against recognition of the "forced annexation" of Austria by Germany "until the German Government demonstrates good faith to the world," was sent by the Joint American Committee for the Protection of Minorities to the "Little White House" in Warm Springs, Ga., today. It carries the signatures of more than 100 churchmen, leaders of the bar, jurists, heads of civic and religious organizations, professors of universities and colleges, labor leaders and others. Among the signatures is that of the late Col. Edward M. House.

"Probably one of the last things Colonel House did was to tender his support to this appeal," Alan Lane, Chairman of the Joint Committee, said.

The appeal carries a protest against the use of force by Germany in Austria "in violation of the Kellogg-Briand Pact," and deplores "the vendetta and oppression" of minorities which accompanies this seizure. It urges that the United States "make an open and affirmative announcement of the application of the diplomatic policy of non-recognition to the annexation, so that our position may be clarified in the eyes of the world."

"Shipments of helium and other non-combative materials of war to Germany should be embargoed, until the Nazi Government demonstrates good faith and ceases its warlike activities," the Joint Committee declares.

The resources of the Committee are pledged to the President's proposal to aid refugees and minorities.

Among the signatories are Miss Lillian D. Wald, of New York, social worker; Mrs. Otto Hahn of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. W. Russell Bowie, President of the Consumers' League of New York; Dr. Helen S. Adams, of Hunter College; Miss Eva W. White, President of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union; Miss Mary E. Dreier, Chairman of the Outlawry of War Committee; Prof. Mary B. Gilson, of the University of Chicago; Miss Rose Schneiderman, Secretary of the New York State Labor Department; Mrs. Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, wife of the one-time Governor of Pennsylvania; William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Pastor of the Community Church; Samuel Untermyer, lawyer; the Right Rev. Francis J. McConnell, Methodist Episcopal Bishop of New York; the Right Rev. George Craig Stewart, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Chicago; Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Christ Church, New York City, and the Right Rev. Frank Demoulin, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Long Island.

Thousands of Childish Voices Rise In Song at Music Educators' Meeting

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 1 (AP)—The two-acre floor of Convention Hall looked like a vast blanket of a bright spring tweed yesterday with nearly 4,000 gayly dressed children from Missouri's rural schools in town to prove to the Music Educators' National Conference that Mus.. is penetrating even the one- and two-room schools.

Most impressive feature was the All-State Chorus, trained in hundreds of small schools and conducted by Helen Graves, Choral Supervisor of the St. Louis Schools.

The music of the huge chorus was without exception simple, including mostly folk melodies, of which the best was oddly enough an American product—"The Cowboy." The youngsters had had only an hour's rehearsal together, just before the concert.

Some of the music was curious. There was a harmonica band from Laclede County which played the "Hallelujah Chorus" from Handel's "Messiah." There was a chorus from Stoddard County which did Brahms and a spiritual to guitar accompaniment, and a 105-piece orchestra from Greene County which included one three-year-old in its membership.

About 6,000 music teachers and supervisors from all sections of the country have registered for the Conference, which opened Sunday and will end tonight.

An experiment in music teaching by radio, designed to reach small mountain schools, was described by Miss Marguerite V. Hood of the University of Montana.

The broadcasts, she said, are heard regularly by about 10,000 children, many of whom get no other musical instruction.

Hoover Warns U. S. to Keep Out of Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

declared that the members of the Council welcomed his reactions and opinion regarding the world situation.

"The United States now enjoys a unique position of power and influence in the world," Mr. Davis said. "We not only have important American institutions to protect, but moral obligations to discharge. If we are to safeguard our interests and fulfill our high destiny, we must have the vision and courage to stand up for the ideals and principles that have made us a great nation. Being a full grown nation, we must act as such."

A Rumbling War Machine

Describing Europe as a "rumbling war machine," Mr. Hoover recommended for the United States "absolute independence of political action (in world affairs) and adequate preparedness" as the best means of keeping out of another world war.

Mr. Hoover said he had found "most nations in Europe convinced that we would be inevitably drawn into the next great war as in the last."

"Some people build confident hope upon it," he said. "But every phase of this picture should harden our resolves that we keep out of other people's wars. Nations in Europe need to be convinced that this is our policy.

"I find in many quarters of Europe and some in America an insistence that, as democracy is endangered by the rise of dictatorships and authoritarian governments, therefore democracies should join in some sort of mutual undertaking for protective action.

What It Would Mean

"These ideas were greatly stimulated and encouraged by the word quarantine from these shores. Such proposals, if sincere, involve more than mere good words. Anything honest in that direction implies the pledge of some sort of joint military or economic action by the United States with other powers. We may as well be blunt about it.

"If we join with the two other powerful democracies, Great Britain and France, we are engaging ourselves in an alliance directed against Germany and Italy and all the satellites they can collect. But we are doing more than this. Great Britain has her own national and imperial problems and policies. Any commitment of ourselves will mean that we are dragged into these policies. France has her own special alliances and her own policies, including an alliance with Communist Russia. We would be supporting Stalin.

"But more than all this, we would be fostering the worst thing that can happen to civilization, that is, the building up of a war between government faiths or ideologies. Such a combination of democracies would at once result in combining the autocracies against the democracies. It could have all the hideous elements of old religious wars.

Peace Must Encompass All

"We should have none of it. If the world is to keep peace then we must keep peace with dictatorships as well as with popular governments. The forms of government which other peoples pass through in working out their destinies is not our business. . . ."

On the other hand, Mr. Hoover said, The United States has "both the obligation and the interest to organize and join in the collective moral forces to prevent war."

". . . The desire for the good opinion of mankind is not dead," he said. "Secretary Hull's eloquent denunciation of international lawlessness was echoed in every newspaper in the world. Decency is still news. . . .

"There is a measure for very modest but long-view action by our Government that could bring great benefits to us and to other nations. It would serve to reduce greatly the area of frictions upon our war debt problem."

Would Promote Understanding

This, he said, would be a suggestion to relief credit companies—Poland, Belgium, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Greece, Rumania and Yugoslavia—that each take the money it owes the United States and pay it into a fund in its own country.

The fund, Mr. Hoover said, would be used for extension of higher education, scientific research and for scholarships in their own universities, and for the exchange of post-graduate students, professors and scientific information between the United States and the country where the fund would be established.

The funds would be administered by Americans and the nationals of the other countries.

"The cumulative effect over the years of building up a great body of influential men and women in those countries who would understand our country and believe in us would," he said, "count greatly both in economic relations and in times of international emergency."

Then, in summary, Mr. Hoover said:

"In the larger issues of world relations, our watchwords should be absolute independence of political action and adequate preparedness. That course will serve the world best. It will serve our interests best. It will serve free men best."

Overcoming Trade Barriers

Speaking of ways by which the United States can overcome the handicap imposed by trade barriers the world over, he said:

"We can in an effort to ameliorate our situation, put penalties on the shipment to us of goods from countries whose practices in these ways discriminate against our goods, or we could take advantage of our vast resources and by more protection establish self-containment of our own. Or we can resume the fundamental approach to world sanity and trade peace by international co-operation as planned for the conference of 1933. Or we can make up our minds to keep a part of our people on relief for a long time."

Mr. Hoover spoke of "the vast ferment of new and old social philosophies which boils furiously throughout the world."

"Let no man mistake that we in America have until now avoided the infection of these European systems," he said.

"If our own so-called planned economy is not an infection from the original stream of Fascism it is at least a remarkable coincidence.

"I have no doubt that Fascism will fail some time, just as Marxian Socialism has failed already. The stifling of intellectual progress, the repression of the spirit of men, the destruction of initiative and enterprise, will offset all the efficacies of planned economy.

Liberalism Will Not Down

"Even economic life cannot succeed where criticism has disappeared and where individual responsibility is constantly shirked for fear of the State. Even in Fascist countries liberal ideas are not dead and will not be downed. Every despotism today lives with fear of liberty at its heart—or there would be no concentration camps.

"And I may add that, having listened in many countries to eulogies of planned economy and Fascism and of their benefits to the common man, I detected in every case the hope that some day liberty might return. The spirit of Luther, of Goethe, of Schiller, of Mazzini and Garibaldi are not dead."

In all his tour, Mr. Hoover said, he saw nothing in "elimination of wastes or better housing or security to workers or farmers or old age that we cannot do better under democracy if we will."

Mr. Hoover said his trip abroad—the first in 19 years—had shown him "seven obvious forces or factors" which have come to the forefront since the end of the World War.

New Factors in World

"The first of these is the rise of dictatorships—totalitarian, authoritarian or centralized governments—all with so-called planned economies," he said. . . .

"The second great movement today, partly cause and partly effect, is the race to arms. Every nation in Europe—Communist, Fascist, Democratic—is now building for war or defense more feverishly than ever before in its history. . . .

"The third movement is (that) every European nation is striving for more and more self-sufficiency in industry and food production for either military reasons or to meet the necessities of 'planned economy. This applies not only to the Fascist and Communist areas, but in some degree to even England and France.

"The old-fashioned barrier to imports by simple tariffs has proved inadequate to protect these policies. New and far more effective walls have been erected around each nation by quotas, exchange controls, internal price fixing, clearing agreements, and intergovernment agreements on both purchases and sales.

Failure of the League

"The fifth factor is the failure of the League of Nations as a potent force for peace, and its complete replacement by the old shifting balances of power.

"The sixth of these forces is fear—fear by nations of one another, fear by government of their citizens, fear by citizens of their governments and the vague fear of people everywhere that general war is upon them again. And there is the fear of the promised massacre of civil populations from the air.

"The seventh force is the steady increase in some nations of brutality, of terrorism, and disregard for both life and justice. . . ."

Mr. Hoover said he did not think a general war is imminent, and added, "the spirit is yet one of defense, not of offense."

Socialism, the former President said, has not triumphed.

"Socialism and its compromisers in Europe have invariably served only to demoralize democracies and open the door to reactionary forces.

"Italy produced Fascism. Fascism promised a new Utopia through restored order, discipline and planned economy, jobs and future for the youth. It is worthy of emphasis that Fascism has always begun in the form of planned economy. And it was ushered in by the same cries and slogans that it was for the liberation of the common man.

"With economic planning once started, each step has required another until it arrives at government dictation to business, to labor and farmers of wages, hours, production, consumption, prices, profits, finance, imports and exports. Coercion becomes a necessary instrument, and then it is but a few steps to complete dictatorship."

Hull Sends 'Battleship' Notes

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—The United States formally notified Great Britain and France yesterday of this country's intention to build battleships larger than 35,000 tons.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, sent notes to this effect to the British and French embassies and the Canadian legation.

The text of the notes will be made public tomorrow.

The United States expects a British note of the same character during the day.

A French note also is awaited but this, an informed source said, will state France's intention to abide by the 35,000-ton limit.

The United States sets forth that a power outside the London Naval Treaty—Japan—has raised the presumption, by failure to answer the February note of this Government, that it is building or intends to build battleships larger than 35,000 tons.

The note does not propose a new tonnage limit for superdreadnoughts.

This will be left to further negotiation.

Signs of Spring

The Perennial

CAPE

The shops are full of them. And if you want to be ready to wear one at the first twinkle of a dandelion, watch the offerings of the smart apparel shops and department stores that advertise in The Christian Science Monitor.

These same advertisers have the right accessories to go with your cape suit, too, or any other kind of Spring outfit you fancy.

GRANT'S
HIGH STREET, CROYDON
Always full of interesting things
Women's and Children's Wear, Linen, Soft Furnishings, Furniture, China, Glass, Hardware, Electrical Fittings.
Radio, Men's Wear, Trunks, Sports Equipment, Toys, Stationery, etc., etc.
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& Moore's LAVENDER Est. 1749

PLUMMERS of the SOUTH COAST
SWEET SLEEP SHEETS
3 Features
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Plain Hemmed 2x3 yds., 15/11 pair. 2½x3 yds., 21/- pair.
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GLOVES HOSIERY
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Stanley (B'ham) Ltd.
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Walk the "Barker" Way WITH
BETTA-FITT SHOES
The Barker Model Mattress Insoles, Arch Support, Comfort Shoes. Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's. Made in Sizes, Half-Sizes and all Fittings. BARKER MODEL CHILDREN'S ELONGATED HEELS. Ladies' House and Utility Shoes. CUSHION INSOLES.

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You'll get it at EDWARDS
PHONE 3000
MODERN DEPT STORE
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W. EDWARDS LIMITED.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

This Spring the Styles Say It With Fabrics

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Sheer Weaves in All Fibers For the 1938 Silhouettes

Fabrics This Season Are Definitely Exciting, With Special Materials for Every Style and Need

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

One of the most interesting phases of the current history of new fabrics is the appearance of sheer weaves in all fibers and many constructions. The ubiquity of sheers today illustrates the fact that fabrics serve as handmaidens to approved silhouettes and are developed to delineate them, so that for this season, when drapery is a medium for expressing soft femininity, it was logical and necessary to produce stuffs which would flow, curve and cling, following the rhythms of the body. What has been achieved, however, even exceeds the precedent established by former seasons in the matter of creating techniques to fulfill the needs of designers, and we find some of the novel materials serving not only to express beautifully the ideas already conceived, but also by virtue of their individuality, suggesting to designers new concepts.

This was evidenced, for example, in the spring and summer collection of Elizabeth Hawes, who makes strikingly original use of gossamer woolen voiles for wide-skirted evening frocks, demonstrating the particular grace and charm which this texture achieves in this use; and who by employing a wide-mesh hop-sacking-type of material, in natural tone, for bandings on a dark afternoon frock, produces an effect entirely original, although composed of elements which, in different interpretations, frequently occur in the current mode.

Cobwebby Woolens

Cobwebby woolens, as cool, it is affirmed, as silks, linens and cottons, are competing with these traditional summer materials also in daytime costumes, and are obtainable in a variety of patterns, such as stripes, lacy bands and fancy checks. Pastel grounds with bands or motifs in black or gold are particularly effective. In burlap weaves, wools are smart for summer coats.

Sheers in spun-rayon yarns are being featured by Du Pont, in blends of viscose rayon and acetate rayon fibers, in fine filaments; and in spun-rayon-wool-and-silk. In the category of unmixed spun-rayon sheers, are offered chiffon-like materials which present varying degrees of luster, and which may be had in plain or printed versions. Combined with acetate rayon, fine-filament spun rayon is offered in many softly-draping weaves, whose patterns are almost invisible but contribute diversified textures resulting from tiny diagonal stripes, pin-point stripes, raised checks, webbed surfaces, ribs, ripples, rough grains, "thick-and-thins," shaded stripes, hopsacking weaves and jacquards.

The vogue for open weaves leads logically on to laces and these are, indeed, high style, with Chantilly as a favorite. Organzas, marganzas, chiffons, tulles play leading roles, also, in the evening picture.

Solid Weaves in Various Yarns

Pure-dye silk, that is, unweighted silk, is in demand. Taffeta lends itself to the full-skirted evening frocks which give so much romance to our after-dark fashions. For daytime silk crepes, printed or plain; foulards, with their charming all-over patterns; surahs; tie silks, grosgrains, and broadcloth are all in the running, for dresses, blouses, and accessories of one kind and another. Reversible fabrics play well into the fashion picture, which stresses contrasts between skirt and bodice; dress and jacket; main theme and accents, and many such themes can be found in silks. Silk jersey is important on account of its draping quality.

Among light-weight but not filmy woolens, porosa, a Forstmann fabric, is strongly sponsored for spring dresses. Vijella flannel is excellent for sports; rustic weaves in pastel tweeds harmonize with country landscapes. Men's suitings make smart and rugged country or town suits. Challis are charming for peasant silhouettes.

Rayon sharkskin appears this spring in new effects, such as mottlings, herringbones and patterns of indented squares. Linen-like weaves in rayon are high style and very practical. Needlenut, a new fabric of rayon and flax, is soft and crush-resistant. Sail cloth, toiles, shantung and alpaca are smart.

Cottons and Linens

Swiss mattelassé organdies are a practical development, for they wash and do not muss readily. There is a new Swiss haircoard, sanforized-shrunk, which is among the most valuable contributions of the season. Piqués, printed, cloqué and showing either fine or wide wales, are holding their own. French cotton lace can be smartly tailored.

Crinkled linen lawns have the virtues and somewhat the appearance of seersuckers and are capable, like them, of dispensing with the iron. Bouclette linen, sheer, nubby and averse to wrinkling, presents a new texture to the spring pageant. Fifty-four inch prints in sanforized dress linen are assisting the home dressmaker, who can construct a frock with a small amount of yardage and with simplified cutting. The idea for these is said to have been suggested by the vogue for making sports frocks out of large printed table cloths. Imported linen voiles with embroidered flowers make enchanting garden-party and evening frocks. Sheer batiste is romantic over colored foundations.

Although there is more demand for plain surfaces than has been the case for several past springs, prints are also in demand, particularly small, neat prints. The motifs in these, however, are often fantastic and comical. Another idea is to place small, set flower arrangements in geometric compartments. Dots fit well into this daytime picture. Indeed the large, splashy floral is desired almost exclusively for evening. Liberty prints and oriental themes appear chiefly in accessories.

Among the most distinguished prints are those derived from the Bali scene by Cóvarrubius for a leading New York department store, and made up into beach garments.

Stripes of all kinds pattern the spring canvas. Pin stripes, chalk stripes, lacy stripes, diagonals, perpendicular bands in ombre effects, bayadere stripes and even zebra markings.

High-color grounds are liked for dark motifs. Much black and white is seen. Pink and all the rosy tones are predominant. Light blue, the purples, citron and a certain amount of bright green are conspicuous. Black, navy and beige are basic colors for town costumes.

Frank Lewis, Inc. Courtesy of Martha Weathered, Chicago

Piqué for Accent

This sheer wool frock for early spring features the more-popular-than-ever bolero. Matelasse piqué cuffs and a button-on collar add a crisp freshness to the costume. The narrow self belt ties with a swish of taffeta.

From a Country Editor's Wife

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Adventures in Homemaking? Well, thought I, any young woman who marries a country editor starts out with every certainty of finding such adventures. For if there is any profession, or trade, or way of making a living which has in it abundant variety, it is that of a country editor. And the country editor's wife shares in it all.

A "country editor," I might explain, is the editor and usually the owner of a weekly paper in a small town (with anywhere from 600 to 2,000 inhabitants) in an agricultural community. He thrives in the Middle West, where he is regarded as an Institution, as necessary to the progress of the "city" and surrounding country as is the bank or the schoolhouse. He generally is a college graduate, fond of books and reading, and crammed with a miscellany of knowledge, of which he has need, for he is asked to answer about every question that comes up in the neighborhood, and should be a veritable walking encyclopedia. If he is a good businessman he can, and often does, earn a very comfortable living. But his prosperity depends largely on that of the community about the town. If it is "a good year" and the farmers "raise crops," then the merchants and businessmen enjoy a "good trade" and the editor gets plenty of advertising, job work and so on, subscriptions are paid in cash, and new equipment can be bought for the office. But if a "drouth" lasts for several seasons, or floods wash out the growing crops for successive springs, old-fashioned "barter" becomes the order and a lot of trading has to be done to keep things going.

Yes, indeed, country editors do trade subscriptions for stove wood, cobs, eggs, butter, cottage cheese, vegetables, canned fruit, or what have you. I prize a pair of pillowcases made from a couple of sugar sacks, made with dainty stitches and pretty colored embroidery, brought in by a woman who timidly asked if I would consider taking them as payment for the paper for six months. I took them and felt pleased that she liked the paper well enough to do all that work to get it!

* * *

But, good year or bad, the editor loves his work and his life and and would not exchange it for any other. And the editor's wife loves it, too, for all its uncertainties. Or perhaps it is the more interesting because of them. No "budgeting" for her, for how can she budget what she is not sure she will have. The best she can do is to keep close track of the advertising and not exceed its amount in her buying.

So sometimes it's a feast and sometimes it's almost—but never quite—a famine. One month the editor may say, "I wish you'd go down to Blank's and get anything you need. He has had three full-page and one half-page ad this week, and I want to collect from him, but he'll feel better if he has something coming from us." Almost everything in our home was gotten that way—and what fun to be told to go and spend!

Another time the plea is, "Go as slow as you can on spending this month, Mother. The weather has been so stormy no one could get out to shop and the merchants are as glum as it is. Have to use plate matter to fill up space that should contain ads." Then we try "plain living and high thinking" for a while, until we welcome with joy a fat hen which a farmer's wife brings in to trade for a subscription, or a donation of fresh beef or country sausage, which brings an Epicurean delight to our (for the time being) frugal table.

* * *

As for clothes, the wife of the country editor dresses her family with things she can buy in the home town's dry goods stores. The wife and daughters of the banker, the doctor, the leading hardware merchant, the teachers and the mailmen, can and do go to "the City" for their things, but the editor and his wife advocate a "Trade-at-Home" policy and must practice what they preach. So they get what they can at the local stores and make the best of it. I have found that such a course is a great spur to ingenuity, and it has been a source of pride with this editor's wife to keep herself and her daughters as smartly and tastefully dressed with clothes bought or made at home as are the women who go to larger places "to get a better selection."

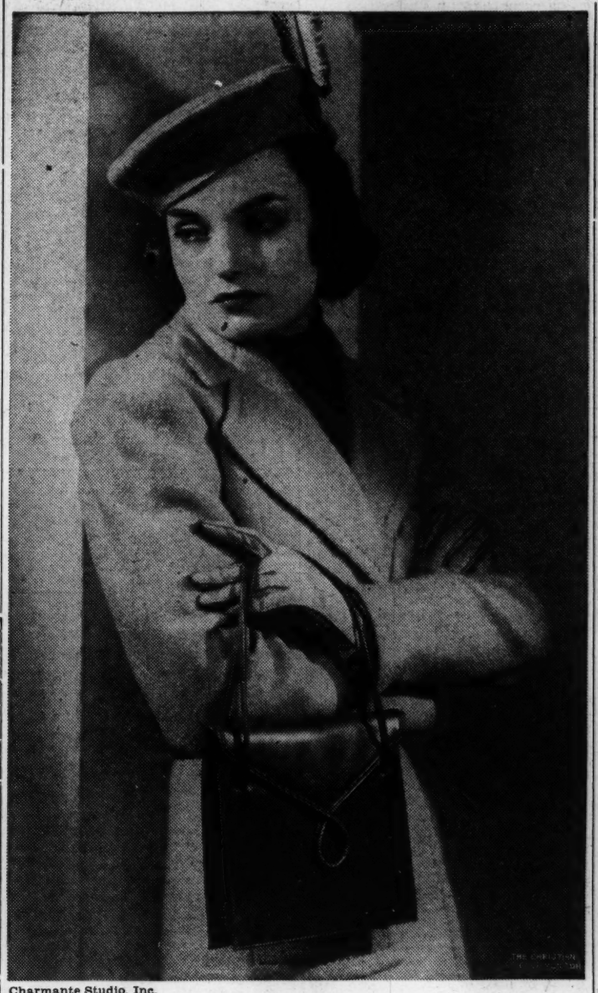
One thing an editor's family always has is plenty of good reading matter. He "exchanges" his own paper for other bright and readable weeklies over the State; the big near-by cities run ads in his paper, and many of the high-class national papers and magazines are his for some advertising space or on exceptionally low "clubbing rates." And many a new book is to be had for "reviewing." All the members of our family love to read, so this privilege has been one of especial delight to us. We never have to economize on food for thought.

* * *

Then there is one peculiar advantage which the wife of an editor has over her sisters. Most women would like "to write" and she can do it without the haunting fear of rejection slips. Generally a country editor's wife is pressed into service as assistant editor, and begins her career by writing "locals," "society items," and "human interest" stories. It is but a step up to "having a column of her own," which gives a chance for more originality, and often leads to the writing of articles or stories for larger magazines—and what a thrill that is! As a matter of fact, as a training school for writing there is nothing better than the work on a country paper.

And finally the paper is a bond of interest between the editor and his wife. It not only furnishes them a livelihood, but is the object of their concern and affection, second only to their children. Other professions may offer more money, or a regular salary, or higher honor, but none can give the interest and stimulation which editing a paper does. So the life of a country editor's wife is filled with adventure from start to finish.

M. C.



Charmante Studio, Inc.

A Bag for Everyday Use

You can be in the fashion whirl with this spiral-designed handbag of pliant calf. Thin and practical, it blends with the chic beige ensemble of sport coat and hat with feather. Bags with handles are smart this season; here the spiral design is carried out in the narrow rolled handle. bienen-davis has brought this model out in all the new shades, as well as the even newer roseberry in patent leather.

With the Women of Norway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oslo

Norway's great literary figures of the nineteenth century, through their writings, did much to help the women of that country to gain their freedom. Henrik Ibsen, Björnstjerne Björnson, Jonas Lie and Alexander Kielland are among the writers who helped in this way, as cited by Mrs. Anna Caspari Agerholt in her book "The Norwegian Women's Movement"—the first history of the fight for equal rights in Norway—which was published here recently.

Each new work of Henrik Ibsen, the playwright, was awaited with great interest. There was nothing in his plays which directly proved his intention to fight for woman's freedom, but he wrote convincingly about her need for freedom to express her individuality and his works were so widely known that they molded the public opinion of his time.

Björnson, the poet, also depicted the strong, independent woman. He was a great humanitarian and wrote on many social problems. The works of Jonas Lie, the novelist, also had their influence in arousing a desire to open wider horizons for women. Alexander Mielland, another great Liberal, took up the cause of the emancipation of the women of his country.

Two Pioneers

The two chief pioneers among the women themselves, as described by Mrs. Agerholt in her "History," were Camilla Collett and Aasta Hansteen. Camilla Collett wrote several books bearing upon social life in her day. The most widely known is "Amtmandens Dötre"—Daughters of the County Sheriff (1854-55). There is no direct talk about the oppression of women in this book. By writing sincerely about everyday life as she saw it she became a pioneer for the women's cause.

Aasta Hansteen did not possess Camilla Collett's quiet, dignified manner. She was restless and her language often violent and undignified. People were not accustomed to women speaking in public and she met with much opposition.

The chapters in Mrs. Agerholt's book dealing with education tell how girls were first admitted to schools for economic reasons as much as from the desire for co-education. The first girl was admitted to the University in 1882.

Progress in Education

Speaking of the perseverance and energy which she needed, the author writes: "Quiet and confident, fearless of the authorities, she worked to reach her goal . . . women who easily gain admittance to study at the University, without being persecuted or being mocked at, owe much to her."

The first co-educational school in Norway was opened by Mrs. Ragna Nielsen at Oslo in 1885. Here girls could prepare for University examinations. As this school grew it had great influence in developing the idea that boys and girls should have equal opportunity. On June 14, 1884 women gained admission to all the faculties of the University.

Many pages in the book are devoted to the long fight to gain the municipal voting in 1901. Complete franchise was achieved in 1913.

Suiting the Hat to the Wearer

Chats in Self-Styling

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The woman who is wise in buying hats seeks not merely an interesting design in millinery but, more important, a silhouette which makes her look interesting. The serious matter is not the hat but her appearance in the hat.

Every one should know her own face and her own type. Of most consequence are her good features, for if these are played up, the poorer traits tend to recede into insignificance.

However, it is not sufficient to decide in general terms that one has fine eyes, a well-shaped mouth, a good hairline, because even among good features there is a variety of type. For instance, eyes may be round, long and large, or almond-shaped (with long, curly corners). And a beautiful mouth may be shaped like a rosebud or it may be wide and expressive, like the mouths of so many actresses.

Similarly, a graceful hairline can mean a widow's peak, or a low, level sweep of hair, or one that discloses a high brow, and each of these asks a different shape and a different style of hat. Moreover, the height, build and carriage of the wearer also need to be considered, for the sake of stressing the individuality.

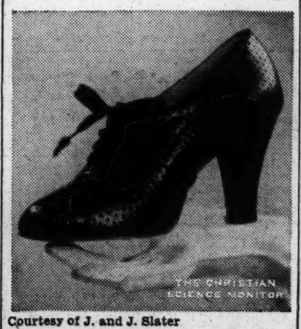
Such obvious rules as comparatively low crowns for very tall women and the avoidance by women whose faces are inclined to be broad and square-jawed, of extremely shallow crowns, particularly when these are combined with stiff, broad brims; and the avoidance, also, of the back-of-the-head movement by women whose noses are prominent, might seem to the critical student of such things too axiomatic to require statement. Yet one realizes when walking observantly along any shoppers' thoroughfare that many hats are not chosen with these points in mind.

Soft hats with undulating brims, draped crowns and trimming that is dainty and graceful, rather than dashing, are suited to the "pretty" woman, who is likely to be of the round-eyed type, often with rosebud mouth. On the other hand, the woman with a classical face, long, large eyes and a high brow, is usually able to wear severe lines and these give distinction to her particular individuality. She needs dashing, dramatic hats, trimmed with quills or other stiff ornaments.

The exotic type of face with dark, almond-shaped eyes, looks well in turbans which wear flowing veils or scarves that descend to swathe the throat and shoulders, as is the case in some current models. The Chinese and Japanese physiognomies are suggested by black, tip-tilted eyes and are well suited by pillbox shapes. They can also be charming in chin straps, which are having a considerable vogue. When the style is confirmed by a straight bang, an off-the-face silhouette may throw the type into fascinating relief.

If a given silhouette is appropriate to the type of the would-be wearer, but some irregularity of feature puts in doubt its becomingness, a veil will often supply the solution. Without altering the type of hat, it can so modify its lines as to correct the special plane or angle which, on account of some slightly rebellious feature, is undesirable.

L. C.



Courtesy of J. and J. Slater

High-Heeled Oxford in Black or Brown Calf Showing the All-Over Perforation Design So Popular This Season

A Saving in Waxed Paper

Most bread wrappers at present have an inner lining of plain waxed paper. Remove them carefully, fold and place in a box in the cupboard to use for lunch preparation. These linings are neat, dainty and a saving when one must count pennies.—Mrs. M. N. F., Vermont.

GARDENING

Building Up the Garden Soil With Cover Crops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Spring with its multitudinous tasks should find the gardener ready to go ahead under full steam. That happy state will not exist, however, unless he has taken care of all possible details before the busy season comes on. Not the least of these duties is to plan the program for enrichment of the garden soil. It is generally understood that a rich soil is the foundation of a good garden, but not all gardeners know how to go about the job of building such a growing medium and still fewer know how to maintain the fertility once it is secured. It is not possible, of course, to include all known soil knowledge in one short article, but the following practices may be incorporated in the average soil-building program with every assurance of increased friability and fertility as well as increase in production.

Plan now to increase the humus content of your soil during 1938. In the light of your present knowledge of green manure crops and the ideas to be advanced in these notes, secure now the seeds for such crops required during the spring and summer. Now that stable manures are seldom available we have to depend upon green manures and the compost pile for our humus. As fast as a portion of the garden is cleared of a crop, even if no more than a single row, plant it to a cover crop to be spaded under at the proper stage of growth. That is important for more reasons than one. Certain fertilizing elements, especially nitrogen, are continually leaching out of the soil, a process which is particularly active when the soil is bare of vegetation. For that reason as well as for the humus, we should plan to have all unoccupied space covered with a green manure crop.

* * *

Plants suited to that role are numerous, some, like the legumes which have the further advantage of adding nitrogen to the soil, being of more value than others. Any plant that is incorporated with the soil will, however, add at least humus, so none should be overlooked when a soil-building program is being planned. For garden use, the legumes of greatest value will be found among the quick growing annuals and biennials such as soy beans, peas, and vetches. The first two are of special worth for spring and summer use, while the latter combined with rye is very useful for sowing in late summer after the midseason crops have been harvested. The rye and vetch remains on the soil during the winter, thus providing a cover crop during that trying period. All these legumes should be inoculated with special cultures of bacteria, which are available at most seed stores, to enable them to draw nitrogen from the air and fix it in the soil.

* * *

A supply of these seeds, especially the beans and peas, should be on hand at all times during the summer. About two weeks before crops like sweet corn and early potatoes are to be harvested, sow soy beans or field peas between the rows so the green manure crop will be ready to use the land after the regular crop is harvested. Many places will be found for these humus-producing plants during the growing season, but many of them will be overlooked if the planning is not done early.

Many non-leguminous plants have been suggested as green manure crops, most of them being valuable for that purpose. The ones most readily available and perhaps of the greatest value are dwarf Essex rape, buckwheat, and any of the quick-growing mustards of the vegetable garden. All of these produce a large amount of green matter in a short time (two months or less), which, when turned into the soil, adds a lot of humus to the growing medium. These crops are of special value on a light sandy soil where humus burns out rapidly, though they will help to make extremely heavy soils more friable.

* * *

It is not often possible to handle the soil of the flower garden as outlined in the foregoing, but even there it is possible to add humus by a modification of the plan. In the latter case, plant an unused portion of the vegetable garden to one of the green manure crops and, instead of spading it under, cut it with a scythe and put it on the compost pile. When thoroughly rotted and spaded into the flower borders, it will work wonders in the growth of the flowering plants.

Humus alone will not, of course, produce a perfect garden, many of the crops, both flower and vegetable, needing fertilizing elements in greater proportions than are normally available. The important point to remember, however, is that the foundation of a good garden lies in the physical character of the soil and that this factor is largely within the power of the gardener to govern.

(A Friday Column)

Betty's Apple Rings

Mix together the juice of
1 lemon, the juice of
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2 cups sugar
1 cup water. Boil to a thick syrup. Drop
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New Zealand Ups Tariff on Goods From Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — From March 1 New Zealand increased by from 5 to 20 per cent the duties on Australian manufactured goods coming within 66 categories of its tariff. Imports valued at nearly £1,000,000 a year will be involved.

Concessions were made in the importation of citrus fruits from Australia and New Zealand agreed to withdraw demands that Australia's restrictions on the importation of New Zealand potatoes should be relaxed.

Australia's exports to New Zealand had increased remarkably in recent years. In 1932 Australia exported goods to the value of £2,571,000 and had imported to Australia products valued at £1,445,000. In 1937, Australia's exports had risen to £8,944,000 but its imports from New Zealand were valued at £1,824,000.

"The one-sided development of trade was disappointing to New Zealand," Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons said in reporting New Zealand's tariff increases against Australia.

"In New Zealand the belief is general that the national economy and the economic existence of that Dominion are anchored to the United Kingdom markets, which regularly absorb 80 per cent of New Zealand's exports. The New Zealand policy is to avoid any development prejudicial to the maintenance of New Zealand industries and the United Kingdom market.

"While it is regretted that the higher duties will mean some curtailment of the growing export trade in manufactured products, the Australian Commonwealth Government could not question measures within the ambit of the agreement which the New Zealand Government considered necessary for the protection and encouragement of New Zealand industries."

British Surplus For Fiscal Year Is £28,786,000

LONDON, April 1 (AP)—The British Government closed the books on its financial year yesterday with a net realized surplus of £28,786,000, the largest since 1934.

Treasury returns far exceeded Premier Chamberlain's expectations when he made his budget a year ago as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and provided a cheerful beginning for Sir John Simon, who prepares his first budget April 26.

The budget outlook normally would be favorable, but Britain's desperate expenditures for rearmament may absorb the surplus quickly.

Government revenue for the year was £872,580,000, and expenditures £843,794,000. The surplus, in accordance with the Defense Loan Act of 1937, is available for use during the coming year to meet defense expenditure which otherwise would have to be met by borrowing.

Cotton Mills' Strike In Canada Settled

CORNWALL, Ontario, April 1 (CP)—Fifteen hundred workers went back to their jobs in the three local mills of Canadian Cottons Limited day before yesterday, ending the latest in a long series of tie-ups in the local industry since the general strike of last summer.

The workers returned in accordance with the settlement reached between Mayor Elzear Emard and executives of the company at a meeting in Montreal, a settlement subsequently approved at a union meeting.

Both sides indicated the latest settlement would bring permanent peace in the industry which has experienced 14 shutdowns since last summer. The management said that only one small department would be delayed in the reopening of operations.

Jamaica to Probe Labor Conditions

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 1 (CP Cable)—A commission to probe labor and unemployment conditions in Jamaica to provide data on which social and economic reforms could be constructed, was appointed recently by Gov. Sir Edward Brandis Denham.

The commissioners, Sir Henry Brown and Sir Charles Doorly, will enquire particularly into the ability of workers receiving up to 30 shillings (about $7.40) per week. No recommendations regarding the scale of wages will be made, however.

Mr. A. G. V. Lindon, industrial adviser to the Colonial Government, now in Trinidad, is expected to visit Jamaica later this year. He was appointed on recommendation of a Royal Commission that investigated labor riots in Trinidad last June.

Hosiery Union Convenes At Charlotte, N. C., May 2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Plans for a widespread campaign to organize the workers in full-fashioned hosiery mills throughout the South will be perfected at the annual convention of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers to be held here on May 2, it was learned yesterday.

At the present, the Federation has a staff of 15 organizers in the South. This group will be augmented by 50 of the union's veteran organizers and their staffs, according to announcement received here. The Southern drive will follow recent arbitration awards which equalized the union wage scale in most full-fashioned mills in the Philadelphia and Reading, Pa., area. The coming convention will be the first which the Federation has held in the South and will be attended by 350 representatives of hosiery workers from all hosiery centers of the country.

Tax Relief Plea Defeated

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee decided yesterday to stand by its original decision rejecting a plea for tax relief to Americans in the Philippines. Representatives of United States Citizens in the Philippines had urged the Committee to approve legislation wiping out income tax claims against Americans in the Islands for the years 1917, 1918 and 1919.

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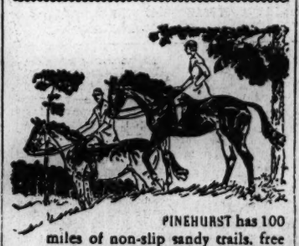

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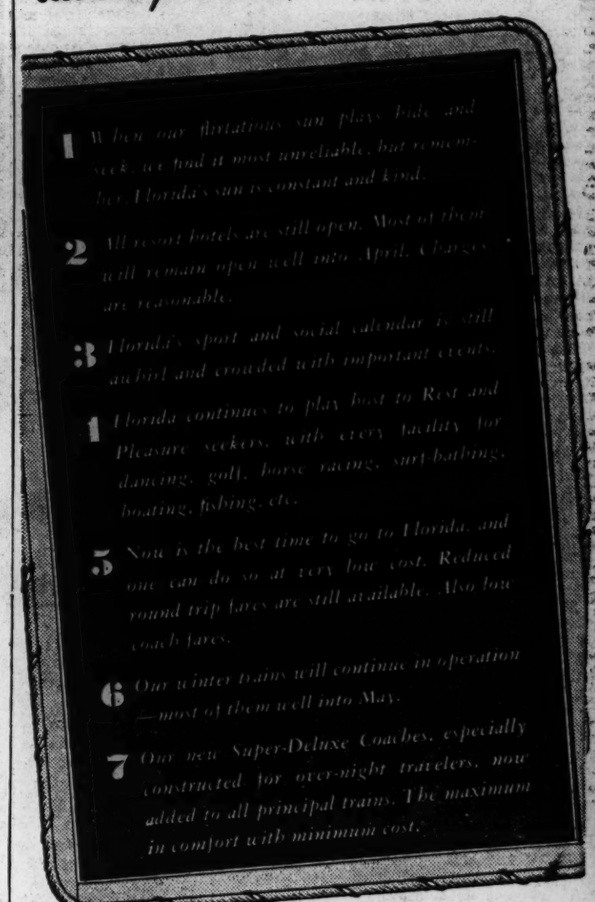

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The Home Forum

What the Masters Knew

SAINT-GAUDENS, Whistler, and Stevenson, MacMonnies, Proctor, and George de Forest Brush,—some in the foreground of memory, others remote, some friends and companions for years, others less directly known: they are like the trees of a wood through which I love to wander. The oak, with shaggy boughs, red-bronze at the top, is Saint-Gaudens. The poplar, virile and joyous through all its green and silver height, is MacMonnies. The apple tree is George de Forest Brush, his palette poised to paint a mother and round-cheeked children. Whistler is a Japanese plum tree, Stevenson an elfish bush, half-hidden, half-revealed, in the hazy distance.

* * *

MY INTRODUCTION TO Saint-Gaudens was in my sister's Latin Quarter studio in the rue Notre Dame des Champs. He had come to inspect a bust she had started for him; for, like many masters, past and present, he employed the most advanced of his students to assist him in his work. I was fresh from Wisconsin and my chief concern that day was the atelier, for it had been my responsibility. Would Saint-Gaudens approve the light? Would he think the place suitable for the work in hand? Imagine my relief then, when he turned to me and said: "It's perfect, I congratulate you, Mademoiselle, on finding such a spot."

How little he guessed what the achievement had cost me! I had been sent by my sister, who was finishing a term at the Academie Vetti, to secure a studio with an adequate skylight (there was a tax on windows in those days), with sufficient floor space to admit of a long view of the work, with a balcony wide enough to accommodate two couches, and finally with a sink and running water. This last item was second only in importance to the light. And all these requirements I had met and more; for, in addition, there was a delightful over-run garden with a small broken-nosed, moss-covered statue in the center. After hours of arduous searching, I had returned at twilight triumphantly with the lease ready for my sister's signature. Small wonder that I was filled with pride.

But alas! my pride was of short duration. For the following evening we were the guests of Mr. Saint-Gaudens at one of the glittering cafés, where my transparent attempt to appear at home in my surroundings diverted him, and he dropped a mischievous word.

"I am glad I amuse you," I returned stiffly, and my answer sobered him on the instant.

* * *

HE, WHO COULD not bear to hurt a living thing, did not delay to make amends. The next morning early, there arrived at our studio a parcel of books by Robert Louis Stevenson and every volume was inscribed. In "Will of the Mill," Mr. Saint-Gaudens had paraphrased Stevenson's lines when presenting the same book to him:

"Each of us must have our way,
You in ink, and I in clay"

and in "Travels with a Donkey," he had written:

"To M. M. from a Donkey."

Thus the gentle spirit of the great sculptor was revealed, and thus I came to know Robert Louis Stevenson.

It was impossible to associate with Saint-Gaudens daily, as we were doing, without becoming acquainted with his friends, not only those with whom he was in contact at the moment, but those who had vanished from human sight as well. Now we heard R. L. S. conversing blithely with the sculptor while he sat for his portrait; now we saw him, an impish, fascinating, wholly provocative figure, disappearing with a gay wave of the hand, in some mirth-creating dream Saint-Gaudens had had about him.

At the time of which I write, MacMonnies, Whistler, and Saint-Gaudens were in the habit of dining together at Foyot's. One can imagine how brilliant the conversation was on such occasions. MacMonnies, who in his youth had been a pupil of Saint-Gaudens, was now at the height of his fame. Whistler, with the aid of his indefatigable butterfly, had won most of his battles with the critics; while Saint-Gaudens was receiving all the honors the art world of two continents could bestow upon him. Nevertheless, he frequently returned after an evening with "Mac" and Whistler in a saddened or excited mood. MacMonnies, the "fledgling he had nurtured from the egg," to quote his own words, had developed into an artist of distinction, a man whose work he greatly admired, but a stranger. While Whistler, in the course of the meal, more from habit than enmity, usually succeeded in planting a barb or two in the breast of the more fiery of his companions.

* * *

ONE SUCH INCIDENT I heard described, partly by my sister and partly by Mr. Saint-Gaudens. Perched on a ladder, my sister was modeling on the Sherman monument, under his direction, when Whistler, dressed in the odd style he affected, with his white lock and pointed beard, entered the studio. He wanted the sculptor to go with him to the Louvre; and, while the other was changing his coat, the painter stood in front of a large photographic reproduction of the beautiful nude by Ingres entitled "La Source." At the moment he made no comment; and, as it was raining, the two men presently left the studio armed with umbrellas. An hour or two later I arrived just in time to hear Saint-Gaudens' highly-characterized account of the afternoon. It seemed that, on entering the Louvre, he and Whistler had been requested to surrender their umbrellas, whereat Whistler had been greatly affronted. With a quick movement, he had thrown back first his own overcoat and then Saint-Gaudens', exhibiting the red button of the French Legion of Honor; and, in the words of Saint-Gaudens, "like two cocks-combs, we entered the gallery carrying our umbrellas." Nor was this the climax of the incident; for, in the course of their progress through the rooms, Whistler had paused before the original painting of "La Source," and, with all the brilliant irony of which he was capable, had criticized the picture which had the place of honor in Saint-Gaudens' studio.

* * *

BY AUGUST THE heat and drinking water of Paris were driving people by thousands to the sea. At Mr. Saint-Gaudens' suggestion, my sister and I joined him and his son Homer, Mr. A. P. Proctor, the animal sculptor, and his beautiful young wife and infant daughter, Mr. and Mrs. George de Forest Brush and all the young Brushes at Boulogne-sur-Mer. Of that wonderful vacation the most that I recall are hours spent in the sharp sunlight of the beach, now listening to Mr. Proctor's stories of wild life in the western mountains of the United States,—stories in which the tenderness of the artist triumphed over the instinct of the hunter,—again following some theory Mr. Brush was developing on the technique of painting.

Fully a month later, when my sister and I were once more established in Paris, Mr. Brush arrived at our studio.

"I have come," he said, "to ask the name of the place where you saw the beautiful sunset. Can you direct me how to get there?"

"It was Clarens on Lake Geneva," I told him, and I left him and my sister bending over a map of Switzerland, while I went out to the street to have a word with Mrs. Brush.

I found her seated in a cab with all the little Brushes, "like peaches tumbling out of a basket." (Again I offer a description supplied by Mr. Saint-Gaudens, when I related the incident to him.)

To my question: "And where are you going now, Mrs. Brush?" she answered: "I don't know. I believe it's a place where they have beautiful sunsets."

"Did Mr. Brush like Clarens?" I inquired of Mr. Saint-Gaudens some time later. "Oh yes," he answered, "Brush said the sunsets were all that you pictured; only after he was settled, he discovered a funicular railroad bisecting a mountain and that spoiled the place for him, so he moved on to other scenes. Of course, you know," he added, "that Brush never paints but one subject, his wife and children. Clarens is only the third place where he has leased a studio this summer."

* * *

THE WIND OF memory stirs these trees of mine and from every tree comes a pet phrase. "You can model anything," declares Saint-Gaudens, my sturdy oak. "It all depends on the way it is done." "Art is the supreme adventure!" proclaims the apple tree. "I'd rather travel hopefully," sings the elfish bush, "than to arrive." "Art?" murmurs the Japanese plum tree from amid blossoms in which hovers a stingless butterfly:

"No palace is sure of it,
No hovel is safe from it,
It is broidered with the birds
On the Fan of Hokusai
At the foot of Fujiyama."

MARY MEARS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Mary Mears

PORTRAIT IN BAS-RELIEF OF AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS BY HELEN FARNSWORTH MEARS:
Original Bronze in Peabody Institute of Art, Baltimore

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Coming of Spring

Town—
A little longer
And you will not know yourself.

Now
Wet black trees, and scudding clouds
And gray-gleaming river;
But soon in all the yards
Grass will suddenly raise its multitudinous green chorus,
A girl will pin violets on her coat,
And people will leave off their rubbers.

Be patient, small shabby town,
Spring is something worth waiting for!

DOLORES CAIRNS

"Skutečná jurisdikce světa"

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

DEFINICE slova "jurisdikce"—soudní pravomoc—zahrnuje v sobě "vykonávání spravedlnosti", "právo uplatňovati autoritu zákona" a "rozsah moci".

Jak obsažný jest význam slova jurisdikce, jak universální to předmět, jak nevyčerpatelné jeho použití! Často se však stává, že toužíme po pocitu ochrany před okolnostmi, které podle našeho smyslu správnosti postrádají pravomoci, jsou zřejmě nezákonné nebo by neměly míti moci.

Uvážíme-li tento stav věcí, nejsme příliš překvapeni, že tisíce mužů a žen po celém světě vítají s vděčným a rozumným uznáním toto prohlášení Mary Baker Eddy na stránce 379. učebnice Křesťanské Vědy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu): "Skutečná jurisdikce světa jest v Mysli, jež ovládá každý účinek a uznává, že všechna příčinnost sídlí v božské Mysli".

Že Bůh jest Mysl, nekonečná a svrchovaná, není více zarážející myšlenkou. Prastaré učení Bible uznává Jej za jedinou inteligenci, vševědoucí, všudy-přítomnou, vše-mocnou. Uznává též, že jest dokonalá, neměnitelná, nekonečná Láska, která nejen žehná, ale též ovládá a řídí Svůj vesmír i s člověkem. Kamkoliv pohlédneme na inspirovaných stránkách Bible, tyto pravdy jsou předváděny myšlence s takovou přesvědčivostí, že se zdá zbytečným dále je rozpřádati. Leč jak váhavě přijímalo vždy lidstvo zřejmý důsledek stanovení že Bůh jest nekonečná inteligence, totiž, že musí býti též nekonečným Zákonodárcem.

Že Bůh odhalil Mojžíšovi pojem morálního zákona, na jehož základě byla z velké části vybudována postupující civilisace, je uznáno. Že způsobil projevením duchovního zákona, aby králové a vládci Jej poznali, je rovněž jasné. Chvála Jeho dokonalého zákona je předmětem, který dlí neustále na rtech básníků a proroků, a není snad nikde lépe obsažena, než v Izaiáši (33:22): "Nebo Hospodin jest soudce nás, Hospodin ustanovitel práv našich, Hospodin král nás, ont' spasí nás".

Jak se porozumění Božství odhalilo lidské myšlence, očekávání spravedlivých byla spněna objevením se slíbeného Messiáše, který zjevil lidem, že přísné, avšak spravedlivé zákony Mojžíšovy o vraždění, lhaní, krádeži, cizoložství jsou přirozeně podporovány uvědomováním si člověkova dokonalého synovství Božího, božské Lásky. Kristus Ježíš, Ukazatel cesty, učil, že lepším porozuměním zákonu Ducha všechny potřeby jsou ukojeny, ukazuje tím, že není zákonu chudoby. Uzdravoval nemocné dokazováním, že nemoc je pouze smrtelným věřením. Přemohl smrt pro jiné i sebe sama, poněvadž věření ve hmotu nebylo nikdy zahrnuto v pravomoci dokonalého a jediného Zakonodárce. Kdyby tyto stavy byly kdy bývaly v souhlase s absolutní správností, je zřejmé, že nic a za žádných okolností by je nebylo mohlo zrušiti. Že je Ukazatel cesty přemohl, je dnes lidstvem všeobecně uznáno. Proto mnozí, přes věky trvající hmotná věření, usilují o totéž porozumění, které slíbil všem, kdož uvěří v Krista, Pravdu.

Téměř po tři sta let snažili se jeho stoupenci přemoci všechna mylná věření, považovaná za podrobená pravomoci tak zvané hmoty, avšak přišla doba, kdy ti, kteří prohlašovali, že jej následují, omezili svá úsilí na přemáhání hříchu. Přehlíželi mnoho z Mistrova příkladu a účelu jeho vyučování zákonu Ducha. Mrs. Eddy obnovila ztracené vlastnosti křesťanského učení. Pravda o neskutečnosti všeho zla přišla ji duchovním zjevením a pochopením veškerosti Boha. Tak prohlásila (Science and Health str. 273): "Tak zvané zákony hmoty a lékařské vědy nikdy neučinily smrtelníky zdravými, harmonickými a nesmrtelnými. Člověk jest harmonický, je-li ovládán Duší. Odtud důležitost porozumění pravdě bytí, která zjevuje zákony duchovní jsoucnosti." "Porozuměti pravdě bytí" znamená pochopiti Boží veškerost, rozuměti jak je Bůh, Duch, neosobní a netělesný, vyjádřen Svými ideami, které mají podíl na přirozenosti a vlastnostech svého božského Principu. V duchovní říši, v níž skutečný člověk vždy přebývá, není hmoty; vše jest Duch. Není proto hmotného zákona. Bezpráví a násilí nemají tudíž moci nad Božím duchovním člověkem. Pavel rozlišoval mezi hmotou a Duchem. Psal (k Římanům 8:2): "Nebo zákon Ducha života v Kristu Ježíši vysvobodil mne od zákona hříchu a smrti".

Upřímnému srdci, které by chtělo odčiniti nespravedlnost, poskytuje Křesťanská Věda spasení, nikoli hmotným sporem nebo upravením čistě vnějších podmínek, nýbrž změnou myšlenek, čímž poznáme, že božský Princip jest jediný Zákonodárce. Tak jest dokázáno, že "skutečná jurisdikce světa jest v Mysli". Bohu.

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, pište na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

"The real jurisdiction of the world"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DEFINITIONS of "jurisdiction" include "the administration of justice;" "the right to exercise legal authority;" and "extent of power."

How comprehensive is the meaning of the term, how universal the subject, how exhaustless the application! Too frequently, however, one may yearn for a sense of protection from conditions which, to one's sense of rightness, lack authority, are manifestly illegal, or ought to have no power.

When this state of things is considered, it occasions little surprise that thousands of men and women throughout the world welcome with grateful, intelligent appreciation the following declaration by Mary Baker Eddy, on page 379 of the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "The real jurisdiction of the world is in Mind, controlling every effect and recognizing all causation as vested in divine Mind."

That God is Mind, infinite and supreme, is no longer a startling thought. The age-old teaching of the Bible recognizes Him as the one intelligence, all-knowing, all-present, all-powerful. It recognizes also that He is perfect, unchanging, infinite Love, not only blessing, but controlling and directing His universe, including man. Wherever one turns in the inspired pages of the Bible, these truths are borne in upon thought with such conviction that to enlarge upon them seems superfluous. Yet how slow mankind has ever been to accept the obvious corollary to the statement that God is infinite intelligence, namely, that He must also be the infinite Lawgiver.

That He unfolded to Moses a concept of moral law upon the foundation of which progressive civilization has to a great extent been erected is acknowledged. That He made Himself known to kings and rulers through the unfolding of spiritual law is also plain. The praise of His perfect law is a theme ever upon the lips of poet and prophet, and is probably not better summarized anywhere than by Isaiah (33:22): "For the Lord is our judge, the Lord is our lawgiver, the Lord is our king; he will save us."

As the understanding of Deity unfolded to human thought, the anticipations of the righteous were fulfilled in the appearing of the promised Messiah, who revealed to men that the stern but necessary Mosaic laws regarding killing, lying, stealing, adultery, are naturally supported by the realization of man's perfect sonship with God, divine Love. Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, taught that through the better understanding of the law of Spirit, all needs are met, thus showing that there is no law of poverty. He healed the sick by proving sickness to be but a mortal belief. He overcame death for others and himself because the belief in matter never had been within the jurisdiction of the perfect and only Lawgiver. Had these conditions ever been according to absolute rightness, it is obvious that nothing, under any circumstances, could have nullified them. That the Way-shower did overcome them is very generally accepted by humanity today. Therefore many, despite long-standing material beliefs, are searching for the same understanding which he promised to all believers in Christ, Truth.

For almost three hundred years his followers sought to overcome all the erroneous beliefs regarded as within the jurisdiction of so-called matter, but the time came when those professing to follow him confined their efforts to the overcoming of sin. They overlooked much of the Master's example and purpose in teaching the law of Spirit. Mrs. Eddy re-established the lost features of the Christian teaching. The truth regarding the unreality of all error came to her through the spiritual revelation and comprehension of the allness of God. Thus she declared, (Science and Health, p. 273): "The so-called laws of matter and of medical science have never made mortals whole, harmonious, and immortal. Man is harmonious when governed by Soul. Hence the importance of understanding the truth of being, which reveals the laws of spiritual existence." To "understand the truth of being" is to apprehend God's allness, to understand how God, Spirit, impersonal and incorporeal, is expressed through His ideas, which partake of the nature and qualities of their divine Principle. In the spiritual realm, where the real man ever dwells, there is no matter; all is Spirit. Therefore there is no material law. Thus, grievances and oppressions have no power over God's spiritual man. Paul distinguished between matter and Spirit. He wrote (Romans 8:2). "The law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death."

To the earnest heart that would have redress of injustice Christian Science offers salvation, not through material litigation, or the adjustment of merely outward conditions, but through the change of thought by which divine Principle is seen to be the only Lawgiver. Thus is it proved that "the real jurisdiction of the world is in Mind," God.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech)

W. Shakespeare and Polite Society

POLITE society had an early and imperative appeal for Judy and me. Everyday food might be all very well, but it was only at the meetings of the Shakespeare Club that we feasted upon cream puffs and fat, luscious green olives. Through all the years, the salty flavor of olives has had for us some traces of the tragic spaciousness of Hamlet.

We came to these delicacies in a roundabout way. Early in the week, Mother would begin to look serious and settle down to lists. There were countless lists needed when she was to entertain the Shakespeare Club. There was a list of things to be done to the house and another list of food to be bought and prepared. The Shakespeare ladies always seemed to whet their appetites on the Bard in a surprising manner.

But the list which took the most care and pencil nibbling was the assigning of parts. Whether to have Mrs. Bell read Romeo or Mercutio was a question that rocked our household for days.

* * *

MOTHER HAD A special responsibility about such matters, because she had organized the club. It might almost be said that she had brought the Shakespeare Club with her from New England, together with the Spode plates and a recipe for mincemeat. Certainly no one else in that small western town, isolated in its circle of mountains, would have dared to establish any such footing with the classic drama.

When the day of the club meeting dawned, Judy and I were as distracted as two brown bumble bees. It always seemed that the meeting at our house came in spring, when the daffodils were forming shining companies along the flower beds.

"Now, girls," Mother would say, "be sure to cut them with long stems."

So we would take our blunt paper-doll scissors, cut great sheaves of gold and fill all the vases, spilling a great deal of water and getting very red in the face in the process.

* * *

AT HALF PAST ONE, we all stopped our dashing about and put on our nicest dresses. Mother's was blue with velvet ribbon ruching, while Judy and I had white ones with pink sashes.

By two o'clock, the doorbell would begin ringing. Hilda was always too busy in the kitchen to answer it, so Judy and I took carefully apportioned turns. We would tug the heavy door open and say: "Good afternoon," in a high, social voice.

The front porch was square, with elegant white columns quite like a house in Newburyport or Portsmouth. But the floor of the porch was pitted all over by the caulked boots of loggers who came to the house to see Father on business. Mother had never quite ventured to suggest that they might use the back porch.

During the meeting Judy and I retired to our big, square bedroom on the second floor and played paper dolls. Late in the afternoon, we descended cautiously to the kitchen and Hilda. There was a lovely perfume in the big place—a scent composed largely of Parker House rolls in the oven and chocolate heating on the stove. In a moment, Mother would come out and say they were all ready.

Then how Judy and I trotted back and forth; with napkins and teaspoons, with dishes of olives and plates of rolls and cake. With every trot, we were more and more hungry; and, when all the ladies seemed supplied, we sank gratefully down on footstools and Hilda brought us mugs of cocoa.

And we observed things. We observed that Mrs. Bell looked just like a robin in her new hat, and we admired the way in which Miss Klee held her little finger when she was drinking out of her cup.

Judy leaned over and whispered loudly: "Mother looks the prettiest." And then was very pink and confused when the ladies laughed.

We were always sorry when the Shakespeare day was over.

* * *

IT HAPPENED THAT, a very long time after these festive days, I was writing a letter to Judy.

"Today we went up to Stratford-on-Avon and did the birthplace and the Anne Hathaway cottage, and all the rest of it. 'New Place' is the name of the quaint old house where W. S. lived after he married Anne. Back of the house is a garden with a great beech, and all about the tree the daffodils had sprung up.

"We finally got famished walking around and went into a little tea shop where we had quantities of toast and the most delicious little cream puffs.

"Judy, doesn't all this remind you of something? We can't really be so far away from the dear, funny old days after all."

E. W. G.

"Thatch sleeps away"

SOMETIMES when I wake in the morning I look up through the top of the casement windows and wonder on the age of the thatch forming the eaves of my cottage roof. Several layers, or their remnants, are visible, with the spars or spears of hazel wood which originally pinned the reed, as the unbruised wheaten stems are called, in place. Straw is seldom used for thatching unless it be a temporary job, because straw is usually broken or cracked during threshing, and this causes early rot, and rain to come through. . . .

This cottage is several centuries old and has always been thatched. Probably the reed has been renewed more than two dozen times. All but the last five are mouldered, diminished, vanished, dust to dust. In Devon they say "the thatch sleeps away"—they were probably saying that in Shakespeare's time. . . .

The thatch sleeps away. Every few years, if it be looked after properly, a thatched roof should be scraped—the growths of lichens removed with the decomposed top layers of reed. If it be not scraped, the top layer will hold water; mosses, lichens, fungus, prevent it from further drying. Hilltop reed lasts longer than valley reed, because it dries quicker after rain.

Fifteen years after it has been laid, a thatch will be thin and uneven; five years later the tenant will begin to complain more than usual about the neglect of his landlord, particularly if his landlord be a farmer. Usually in Devon re-thatching is delayed until late autumn or early winter when exceptional rains find a way through and discolour or even burst the bedroom ceilings. . . .

The farmer, instead of saying he will see about it, as he has repeated several times already, will at last attempt to see about it. He will then find that the services of the thatcher are much in demand owing to the collapse of many other cottage roofs in the parish. So, as well as hearing Handel's *Water Music* on the wireless, the cottager will listen to the noises of rain dripping into galvanized iron baths and pails standing about his disarranged bedroom.—From "Goodbye West Country," by HENRY WILLIAMSON. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Before the Season Turns

ALL winter long
I have admired the black design
Of trees in silhouette of leafless line
Against the sky.
Now I would bring
This simple, woven thing—
Before the year accepts the leafy gift
Of spring.
Now I would bring this song—
Of branches swift and strong,
Of clear black outlines
Seen against the sky,
And loved,
All winter long.

E. S. L.

Acacia Trees in Blossom

LIKE the plumage
Of some exotic golden bird,
Feathery clusters of bloom
Take wing
Across the skies of April.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1938

Used-Car Jam In Automobile Row Is Broken

Dealers in Boston Report Relief From Crowded Market Condition

Drive a Success

Distributors Holding Fewer Old Autos Than Usual as Season Opens

The used-car jam in Automobile Row has been broken.

Like ice-packed New England rivers breaking up before the early Spring thaw, figures issued today showed that the used-car "dam" blocking production of 1938 models has been blasted by the recent national sales drive, releasing hundreds of thousands of dollars which local distributors had tied up in old cars.

All along Commonwealth Avenue where showrooms have been packed with turned-in models, constituting the chief source of losses in the motor industry, reports reveal hundreds of used cars sold and hundreds of others junked since the start of National Used-Car Exchange Week on March 5. Result: virtually all large distributors now actually hold fewer used cars in stock than is usual at this time of year.

Noyes Buick is one of a few companies reporting that it had no used-car problem when used-car week opened. But it was pleased to take advantage of the used-car sales impetus provided in a campaign started by Henry Ford in one of his infrequent departures from the policy of "strict isolation." Mr. Ford saw the need for a co-operative drive by manufacturers to accept responsibility for relieving local dealers of a used-car jam that had stalemated new-car production and sales.

Reduction in Stock

So it is that Noyes Buick along with the rest of Automobile Row reports a reduction of 15 to 25 per cent in used-car stocks since March 5. And because of its unusually fine position in the used-car market, Buick's new-car sales in New England have kept this make of car in fourth place to Chevrolet, Ford and Plymouth, leading in the order named.

One of the best showings on the Avenue is reported by the New England Nash Company, which had 180 used-car units on its hands when the used-car sales drive began. During used-car week, Nash sold 61 units valued at $28,000. This company was particularly pleased, not only to have pushed through the neck of the used-car bottle, but to find that its volume of clear sales, that is with no turned-in models, had been amazingly good, while cash sales and the volume of high-priced used-car sales were extremely active.

Likewise Nash has reduced the amount of funds tied up in used cars by $25,000 despite the fact that used cars have been taken in at the same time that they have been going out. Ordinarily, distributors count on taking in about 2.5 cars for every new car sold. That is because a used car is usually traded in for the new one and to get rid of this used car, an older model must be absorbed in trade.

Fourth Usually Junked

Sometimes as many as four cars are traded in before the distributor realizes his profit on the original new-car sale. And the fourth car is usually junked. Distributors

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Heavy Fog on Coast Stalls Shipping; Phone Wires Drip With April 1 Jokes

Boston Today

Shipping Held Up By the Heavy Fog

Only one of 12 steamers due at Boston this morning had succeeded in making port by noon, as fog lay thickly over the entire coast. The Cape Cod Canal was still closed to navigation this morning, with clusters of vessels anchored outside each of its entrances. The single ship to reach Boston was the British freighter Silverash, in from the Far East.

The Eastern Steamship Lines cancelled their sailings in either direction between Boston and New York, so as not to face the possibility of delay disrupting their heavily patronized week-end schedule.

The Savannah Line's City of Chattanooga stayed overnight at New York, sailing for Boston at 6:30 a. m. today, 12 hours late.

The United Fruit Company liner Iriona, due in this morning from Chester, Pa., and scheduled to sail with a capacity passenger list tonight for a 16-day Caribbean cruise, reported by radio that it was creeping slowly toward Boston.

Cape Cod Bored For Oil Deposits

As a soldier, Adj. Gen. Charles H. Cole is a man of action. He doesn't like to sit back and do nothing when rumors of possible significance come to his official ears.

As head of the Massachusetts National Guard, he had charge of the summer encampment last year at Bourne, Cape Cod, and heard rumors of valuable oil deposits under the waving dunes of the Cape.

A few days ago, he asked several M. I. T. professors to prospect for oil on the State Military Reservation there, and a report on their investigation is expected shortly, possibly today.

General Cole thus hopes to settle, once and for all, the question which has come up for discussion numerous times during the last decade—Is there oil under the Cape in commercially marketable quantity?

But he doesn't intend to stop there. If such deposits exist on State property, either on the Reservation or at Shawme State Forest, he will ask the Commonwealth, he said, to lease the oil-producing rights to private operators and thus obtain a profitable rental to aid the State in its budget-balancing job.

Tobin to Appoint Department Heads

In the next few days Mayor Tobin is expected to appoint perhaps half a dozen new department heads at City Hall to replace hold-over officials whose terms expire this month and to fill positions which have been vacant for some time.

The first of these was announced last night by the Mayor, the appointment of John A. Donoghue as a member of the Boston Transit Commission at $5,000 annually. Mr. Donoghue was formerly Business Agent for Local 1, National Brotherhood of Telephone Workers. In that connection he has known Mr. Tobin, former employee of the N. E. T. and T. Co., for many years. Mr. Donoghue has also been in politics, serving in the City Council and the Legislature.

The next appointment is expected to fill the vacancy in the position of Building Commissioner. Edward W. Roemer, who has been in the city service 22 years, resigned from that post recently to enter private business. His loss to the city service is regretted by the Mayor.

David B. Shaw, Chairman of the Election Commission, is expected to resign soon. His term expires today. Other terms expiring this month are: Edward M. Richardson, Public Works Commissioner, who is not expected to be reappointed; Charles H. Carey, Soldiers' Relief Commissioner, who has indicated he does not expect to remain in the city service; John P. O'Hearn, Secretary to the Board of Assessors; and John J. Douglas, Penal Institutions Commissioner.

The position of Executive Director of the Public Welfare Department has been open almost since Mayor Tobin took office. It is reported that he has had difficulty finding the right man for this important post.

William F. Higgins, member of the Board of Street Commissioners, was appointed by the Mayor as temporary successor to Mr. Roemer as Building Inspector.

Because pay roll funds, under item 2a in the budget, have become exhausted, 28 constables in the Public Works Department—who were mostly appointed by former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield—today lost their jobs. Some of them may be re-appointed in a few days by Mayor Tobin. Every year the Mayor makes from 70 to 100 appointments to these positions, which are not under Civil Service.

First Graders Read Best, Teacher Says

By the Associated Press

Amherst, Mass., April 1

Dr. Paul McKee, Professor of Elementary Education at the Colorado State College of Education, asserts "the best readers are in the first grade and the worst are in the colleges."

"First grade students are much more disturbed by lack of meaning, while college students are not only not disturbed, but they do not care," he told the tenth conference of Elementary School Principals and Supervisors meeting just held at Massachusetts State College.

"I see little hope of making reading in American schools better," Dr. McKee said, "until people realize that reading is a central thought process and forget that reading is done with the eyes, because it is not done in that way."

Customs Service Changes Are Made

Several changes in the personnel of the United States Customs Service in the Massachusetts District were made this morning, but contrary to general expectations, Joseph McGrath, newly appointed Collector, did not take the oath of office. It was presumed that he would do so on April 16.

Dr. Samuel Ladd of Portsmouth, N. H., who was recently re-appointed by President Roosevelt for a second term as Comptroller, was sworn in at 11 a. m. in his eleventh-floor office of the Custom House Tower by Owen P. McKenna, acting Collector. Flowers were presented by employees in the Comptroller's office.

Sivert J. Benson was appointed a part-time Deputy Collector of Customs at Provincetown, Mass., one of the sub-ports in the district. He was formerly connected with the Customs Service but resigned some time ago. William F. O'Brien, who has been serving on a full-time basis at Provincetown as Vice-Deputy Collector, was transferred to Boston to be a Customs Inspector.

Herbert N. Ackerson of the Division of Disbursement of the U. S. Treasury Department in the Federal Building, was transferred to the Appraisers Stores as clerk.

Boston Today

'April Fool Day'; Watch Your Step

The youngsters were at it again today with the rubber gumdrop, soap or pepper-loaded chocolate, the "How did you tear your coat?" and the rest of the time-honored gags of April Fool's Day.

Adults made it their day by catching some friend on telephone calls ending up at the zoo, the aquarium, animal rescue stations and other places where tenants had names corresponding to the names of persons.

Modern office efficiency, however, has cut down on the calls for Mr. Fish, Miss Crane, Mr. Lyon and the rest of the parade of natural history or "Mr. Ayer" at the airport. Here in Boston workers have been detailed in these branches of the park department to answer telephone calls and nip the joke in the first sentence by announcing it is the zoo or aquarium answering.

Government offices are targets for pranksters. In Washington, for example, the Associated Press reports, the White House operator patiently explains that "Mr. Franklin" does not wish to speak to anyone. The Supreme Court gets calls for "Mr. Law" or "Miss Justice." The Navy Yard gets inquiries for "Mr. Shipp." Treasury officials are asked to put "Mr. Dollar" on the line.

In Chicago, Robert Bean, assistant director of the Brookfield Zoo, gets weary of continuous calls on April 1. He is ready for today. Persons calling for "Mr. Lyon" will be greeted by a hair-raising "Garoomph!"—a lion's roar coming from the grooves of a phonograph disk.

Court Sustains State Labor Board

Judicial support of the Massachusetts "Baby Wagner" act was given for the first time yesterday by Judge Edward F. Hanify in Superior Court, acting on a complaint of the State Labor Relations Board.

Judge Hanify's order restrained the Charles River Grill, Inc., operator of a Cambridge roadside restaurant, from interfeing with collective bagaining attempts by its employees, and decreed reinstatement of four employees with compensation for back pay.

The complaint was filed with the State Board on December 17, by the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union. After hearings, the Board found that Nelson Bragg, Edward P. Robinson, William Flanagan and James Rowell should be reinstated.

The State Labor Relations Act, drafted in accordance with the national Wagner Act, insures collective bargaining rights to employees of intra-state industries. Under the act, the Board must submit its findings and records of the complaints filed with it to the Superior Court for enforcement.

Compensation Act Questions Raised

Whether the Massachusetts Workmen's Compensation Act protects workers killed or injured in airplanes and whether it protects employees of Massachusetts firms injured outside the United States were questions laid before the Department of Industrial Accidents today.

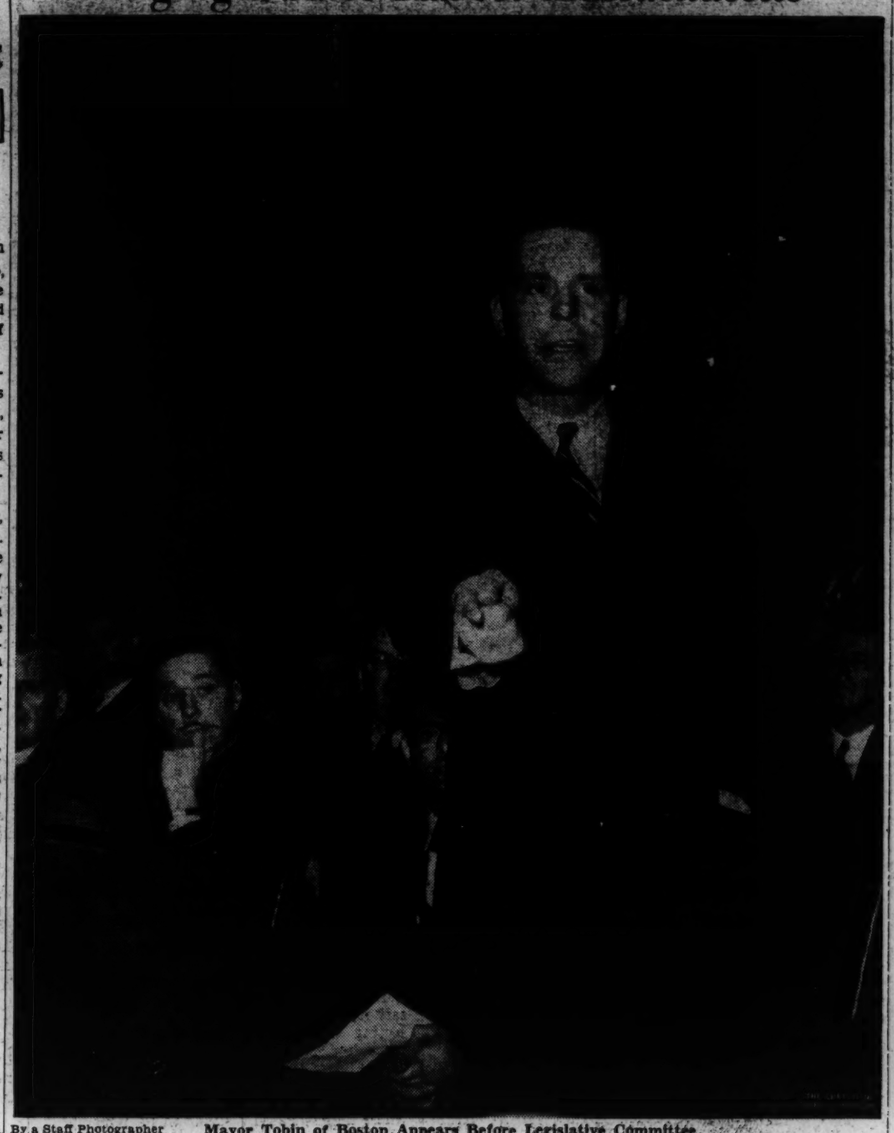
The issues were raised for the first time in this State in connection with the application of Mrs. Jessie M. Luke, widow of James C. Luke, of Philadelphia, for $6,400 as the result of the loss of her husband in the crash of an Imperial Airways plane near Alexandria, Egypt, Dec. 31, 1935. Mr. Luke was employed as a traveling inspector for the E. B. Badger & Sons Co., of Boston, engineers.

The widow's application was opposed by the Ocean Accident and Insurance Company, which denied liability on three grounds: (1) that the contract of employment allegedly was made outside of Massachusetts; (2) that the State Industrial Employment Act does not cover accidents in airplanes, and (3) that it doesn't cover accidents outside the United States.

In reply, Lester Morley, of Lynn, one of counsel for the widow, declared Mr. Luke's offer of terms

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Urging a Sales Tax for Massachusetts



By a Staff Photographer — Mayor Tobin of Boston Appears Before Legislative Committee

Port Authority Protests Higher Wharfage Rates

Wharfage charges at Boston—long a subject of controversy—were today tossed into the lap of the United States Maritime Commission at Washington.

The three railroads serving the port of Boston notified shippers on March 25 that an increase of 10 per cent in wharfage fees would become effective on March 28. But vigorous protest by the Boston Port Authority and shipping interests, resulted in postponement of the effective date to April 5.

Today a petition was filed in Washington with the Maritime Commission by the Port Authority, challenging the legality of the increase, and asking a full investigation. Simultaneously the Port Facilities Committee of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting to consider and take action regarding the railroad's move.

The petition for Federal action which reached Washington today and which was signed by Walter W. McCoubrey, commerce assistant of the Port Authority, charges that the Boston and Albany Railroad, the Boston and Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford, own and operate ocean terminals at Boston in connection with interstate or foreign waterborne commerce, exclusive of rail transportation, and therefore are "subject to the Shipping Act of 1916."

The wharfage charges apply to all import and export freight handled over their piers that is not transported by railroad. These charges have been maintained for many years as a direct result of agreements between the three terminal operators, alleges the petition. The charges, contained in a tariff generally known as the "Howard Tariff," are not filed with any regulatory body, the petition states, alleging that failure to file the tariff with the Maritime Commission was a violation of the Shipping Act of 1916.

The Port Authority also attacks the shortness of the notice issued by the railroads before making the charge effective as violation of another section of the Shipping Act.

Mayor Tobin at Statehouse Makes Plea for Sales Tax Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

the like, would drive the well-to-do out of the State and increase the life of industry outside Massachusetts.

The Mayor contended the sales tax revenue will give business a "breathing spell" and encourage industry to come into Massachusetts by making the real estate tax rate more on a level with those in the other states.

Under questioning by committee members, Mayor Tobin stated his opposition to a city sales tax for Boston, saying it would result in a tendency to decentralize stores. He pointed out that Massachusetts has a small business area and that the distance is less than two miles from Boston to the shopping district in Cambridge.

Under further questioning he told the committee it would be impossible to keep the Boston tax rate at its present level.

"We are feeding, partially clothing, two persons out of 11," he said. "We are fighting a war and all should be patriotic by carrying the burden."

This statement came after certain committee members contended the sales tax would rest most heavily on the poor.

Mayor Tobin maintained the tax will give the people of Massachusetts greater income through the influx of new industry which will enable them to pay the tax.

Mr. Bloomfield, was continuing his onslaught of yesterday on the bill, when the Mayor arrived. At once he insisted that he give way to permit the Mayor to outline his remarks in favor of the tax.

There ensued a bit of sparring in which the Mayor, just as courtly as Mr. Bloomfield, declined to impose on the latter's marshaling of speakers against the tax by taking the floor. Arrangements for the Mayor's presentation had been arranged with the committee by Thomas Dorgan, legislative agent, and the committee so informed Mr. Bloomfield and instructed him to continue.

During Mr. Bloomfield's protestation that he was quite willing to give way, the Mayor advanced to the front of the room and told the committee he would wait his turn.

"Hello, Dan. Glad to see you," he remarked, shaking hands with the leader of opposition to the bill.

Again Mr. Bloomfield insisted that he would retire.

"No," rejoined the Mayor, walking away, "I'd rather have you go on."

As one of the 30 mayors of Massachusetts who favored the legislation, at the recent Congress of Mayors, Boston's chief executive is expected to outline a strong case.

Industry Hears Plans to Meet Rise in Costs

Four-Point Program Is Offered at Session of New England Council

Research Advised

Scrapping of Old Machines and Closer Accounting Recommended

A four-point program to enable New England industry meet the rising tide of manufacturing costs and increased taxation was outlined in Boston today by John F. Tinsley, Worcester industrial executive and Chairman of the Community Development Committee of the New England Council.

"New England cannot 'mark time' if it is to continue to compete with other industrial areas," he declared. "We must wade into the problem of reducing costs with sharpened intelligence and grim determination."

Mr. Tinsley, who is Vice-President and General Manager of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works in Worcester, spoke before the annual convention of the New England Paper Box Manufacturers Association at the Hotel Statler.

Must Cut Costs

"In the light of the sharp and burdensome increases in costs that have taken place in the past few years, it would seem that industry's first and most important job is to do everything it can to reduce its costs," Mr. Tinsley declared. "To that end, we in New England should be interested in doing our utmost along the following lines:

"Obsolete and inefficient equipment should be eliminated. It is estimated that in New England 63 per cent of all manufacturing equipment is over 10 years of age, and a very large percentage is over 25 years of age.

"Improved cost accounting is another need—cost accounting that particularly shows industrial wastes and thus stimulates improvement. I refer to repair and maintenance costs and idle time, wastes of material and power. We should not be satisfied with average costs. Our accounting should be such as to show up abnormal costs.

Value of Research

"It is plain that if present costs are to be lowered, the future holds a greater demand for technological improvement than has the past.

"Research should take on a new value in the minds of every New England industrialist. New England manufacturers will find that this region is singularly well equipped to help in this direction. The New England Council has been instrumental in developing among the splendid technical colleges of New England further interest in this field. Our colleges are not only able, but ready, to be of practical aid in meeting industrial problems of the present and the future. We have 28 colleges in New England, all of which have splendid programs that may be used by industry. These fine facilities should be used, together with the brains of industry itself, in research studies to develop lower costs, new products, new markets."

Mr. Tinsley emphasized the need for industry to "appreciate and adjust itself to the new relationship of the employee." Industry should accept the principle of collective bargaining, he said, and strive to develop practical co-operation between employer and employee. "The future will require the closest possible co-operation between employers and employees in the solution of problems that affect the best interests of both."

Road Warning Signs Codified in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 1—Holding that the motorist should be taught to believe in signs and that if his belief is to be unshaken the signs must mean what they say, the Connecticut State Traffic Commission has, for the first time, reduced the hundreds of road signs and signals used on this State's highways to a uniform code.

Ready for publication is the Connecticut Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways, prepared by the Commission under a law adopted in 1937. It will be the standard code not only for State highways but for village and city streets where local governing bodies are the authorities on traffic regulation.

The Commission, classifying the signs into a few groups, such as speed signs, caution signs, slow signs and stop signs, has assigned to each a definite shape, size and color. The motorist who sees an octagonal yellow sign with black letters will be supposed to know, whether he reads the wording on the sign or not, that it means "stop." A diamond-shaped yellow sign with black letters will mean "slow" no matter whether the wording on the sign says "underpass," "narrow bridge," or "hill." A square yellow sign with black letters means "caution." The wording may say "detour ahead," "fresh oil," "rough road," "school," "crosswalk," or "cattle crossing."

Follow U. S. Standard

As a basis for the manual, the Commission has taken the traffic control specifications put out in 1935 by the American Association of State Highway Officials and the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety. Connecticut signs will be uniform in shape and color with those of other States following the National code.

In an introduction on the "use and misuse" of traffic controls, the Commission is critical of the haphazard way Connecticut towns and cities have put up signs and traffic lights without thorough engineering study.

"Traffic control requirements," says the manual, "in any specific case cannot be determined by guesswork. They should be based on sound engineering principles established by factual studies of accidents, speeds, delays, and physical conditions which will show the exact nature of the difficulty and indicate what particular device or method of control is needed.

Reverse of Purpose

"Misapplication of these traffic-control devices, besides wasting public funds, has in numerous cases accomplished the reverse of the purpose intended, causing delay and confusion and promoting disrespect for and disregard of all control devices."

The Commission declares that any sign, if signs are to be effective, must be "zealously enforced."

"The value of any sign must depend upon its correct and consistent application," says the manual. "Unless signs tell the motorist the truth they will soon be disregarded.

"Uniformity of application is equally as important as standardization of the signs themselves. A sign must tell the motorist the same story wherever it is found."

There have been too many traffic lights in Connecticut, the Commission indicates, many of them actually hindering traffic and causing

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Battle Wages Over Quinn Budget-Tax Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 1—The State Administration's record high budget for the next fiscal year and Gov. Robert E. Quinn's program of taxes to put the budget in balance were the issues around which a State-wide battle was waged this week.

The Governor was emphatic that the $17,000,000 budget, now awaiting legislative action, largest ever to be considered by Rhode Island is justified. The Governor was equally firm in insisting that his new program of taxes is justified. The proposed graduated income tax and the increased levies on corporations and public utilities, he declared, would place the burden of taxation on those best able to pay.

Forty Republican members of the Legislature met in East Greenwich and made ready to attack the Administration program. The meeting was conducted by Peirce H. Brereton, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

On the floor of the State Senate the opposition was led by Senator Harry T. Bodwell (R) of Cranston. He has offered an 18-point program for trimming the budget which he holds will reduce the required expenditures to a point where the additional taxation would not be necessary.

The Lions Club of Providence sent a letter to the Governor with nine questions bearing on the budget and tax programs, citing a decline in Rhode Island industry and a mounting burden of taxation, and questioning the wisdom of increased State taxation at this time.

Opposition from within the Democratic party came when Cornelius C. Moore, Newport Democratic leader, denounced the tax program. He explained that the Newport County Tax Commission had been formed to oppose the Administration's program and pointed out that the Commission was not "influenced, directed, advised, or sponsored by the Republican party or any political organization."

More specific proposals for cuts in the budget were offered this week by Mrs. Marion P. Yatman, Republican Representative from Providence. She proposed a 10 per cent cut in all items for personal service, a cut of $1,000,000 in the highway program, and various other reductions. The huge appropriation for road work, she declared, was designed primarily to provide jobs in an election year.

The tentative highway program calls for an appropriation of $3,389,415. This could be reduced by $1,000,000, Mrs. Yatman said, without harming anything "but the Democratic machine which hopes to roll into office next fall."

The Week in Rhode Island

Safety "50's"

All patrolmen in Providence appeared Tuesday wearing arm bands with a large number "50." The display was made to emphasize to motorists and pedestrians that the City had passed through 50 days without a "traffic mishap that had resulted in a fatality. It was the first time since 1936 that the 50-day safety mark had been attained. The Police Department pointed to this record as additional proof that its campaign for highway safety was working out successfully.

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Relief Consolidation

The Rhode Island House of Representatives approved a measure this week to consolidate all relief agencies in a new Division of Public Assistance.

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Columbus Day Bill

The bill to make Columbus Day a legal holiday in the State and require all business establishments to close down unless they hold licenses to operate on Sundays was brought out again this week for action. Originally the measure did not provide for a referendum. The Committee has redrafted it and the present bill calls for a decision by the people at the polls. If approved, the question will be placed on the ballots in the November election.

Also passed this week in the House was a bill to prevent common carriers or owners of public elevators from refusing to transport the so-called "seeing-eye" dogs when they are accompanied by their blind masters.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and somewhat colder tonight and Saturday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or lower 30's; moderate westerly winds.

Vermont: Snow flurries and colder tonight; Saturday cloudy and somewhat colder.

Other New England States: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; colder Saturday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh westerly winds, fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	48	42	Minneapolis	20	30
Bermuda	64	60	New Orleans	74	74
Chicago	34	34	New York	56	48
Denver	20	20	Norfolk	68	68
Helena	6	6	Philadelphia	56	52
Kansas City	32	32	St. Louis	38	38
Los Angeles	52	52	San Francisco	46	46
Miami	74	74	Washington	58	58

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 1.
B—Minimum, March 31.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 11:45 p. m.; height 10.7 feet.
Saturday, 12 midnight; height 10.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:38 p. m.....

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Opera

Boston Opera House—
"Romeo et Juliette," by Gounod, with Mmes. Sayao, Browning and Doe, Messrs. Crooks, Brownlee, Pinza, Bada and Cordon. Conductor: Pelletier. 8. Tomorrow: Matinee 1:45. "Lohengrin."

Movies

Scollay and Modern—
"A Slight Case of Murder," with Edward G. Robinson. Scollay: 10:05 a. m. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also, "The First 100 Years." Scollay 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Behind the Criminal," "Gold, How it is Mined," "Travel to El Salvador," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Sonja Henie in "Happy Landing." Also "Beg, Borrow or Steal," and a new Disney cartoon. Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

Fine Arts—
Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux in "Mayerling." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

Uptown—

"Gold is Where You Find It," with George Brent and Olivia deHavilland. 2:55, 6:25, 10. Also "Radio City Revels," featuring Bob Burns. 1:15, 5:40, 8:20.

Brookline Village—
"The Awful Truth," starring Irene Dunne. 3:35, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Squadron of Honor." 2:05, 5:10, 8:30.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Metropolitan—
Bette Davis in "Jezebel." 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:30. Also The Jones Family in "Love on a Budget." 10:20 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:25.

Exeter—
"Love Is a Headache," featuring Gladys George and Franchot Tone. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also E. G. Robinson and Rose Stradner in "The Last Gangster." 3:25, 6:20, 9:15.

Boston—
"Walking Down Broadway," with Claire Trevor and Michael Whalen. 12:16, 4:01, 7:46, 9:59. Stage: Musical revue, "Stepping Toes."

Keith Memorial—
Deanna Durbin in "Mad About Music." 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Stage: Jane Pickens, Holland & Hart, Gene Sheldon. Park & Clifford.

Coolidge Corner—
"I Met My Love Again," with Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett. 2, 5:05, 8:16. Also "Dr. Syn," with George Arliss. 3:54, 7:02, 10:14.

Hub—
"All Quiet on the Western Front." 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Every Night at Eight," with George Raft and Alice Faye. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:25.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Over the Wall," featuring John Litel, June Travis, Dick Foran and Dick Purcell. Fenway: 1:15, 4:15, 7:20, 10:30. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7, 9:50. Also "Arsene Lupin Returns," starring Melvyn Douglas and Virginia Bruce. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:45. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

University—
Fredric March in "The Buccaneer." 2, 5:30, 9:05. Also "The March of Time." 1:40, 5:10, 8:45.

State and Orpheum—
"The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," (technicolor), featuring Jackie Moran and May Robson. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:45, 4, 7:10, 10:20. Also "Start Cheering," with Walter Connolly and Jimmy Durante. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"You're in the Army Now." Also "Dionne Quints in Reunion." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Strand—
Harold Lloyd in "The Milky Way." Also "They Won't Forget," featuring Claude Rains.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Tremont—
"You Can't Have Everything," featuring Alice Faye and Don Ameche. Also "Knight Without Armor," starring Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert of Swedish songs, especially prepared for the Swedish-American Tercentenary celebrations, by the Augustana College Choir, Rock Island, Ill. Henry Veld, conductor. 8.

Germania Museum—
Eleventh program of organ music by E. Power Biggs, Harvard University, Cambridge. 8:15.

Other Events

The Dramashop, Rogers Building—
G. B. Shaw's "The Devil's Disciple," presented by the Dramashop. 491 Boylston Street, Commons Room. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Sayward will present a guidance lecture on the Enjoyment of Design. 11 a. m.

Hotel Somerset—
A meeting and luncheon will be held by the Bridgewater Alumni Association. 11 a. m.

Strauss Comedy Is the Operatic Fare

Comedy again held the boards at the Boston Opera House last night, when the visitors from New York submitted "Der Rosenkavalier," Richard Strauss's charmingly sophisticated anecdote of old Vienna. A crowded house manifested its delight with the production.

The Metropolitan's account of this complex and exacting work has many virtues. Chief among them is the presence of Lotte Lehmann, the incomparable interpreter of the Marschallin. Although her voice was not at its best last night, her singing was conspicuous for its musicianly quality, and her impersonation was distinguished, as always, by its poise, dignity, authority and tender pathos. She was profoundly moving in her reverie and her parting with Octavian in the first act, and in her renunciation in the last act.

Apart from Mme. Lehmann's performance, the production was perhaps notable principally for the farcical acting of Emanuel List, who is better known to us for his heavy Wagnerian roles. The Teutonic low comedy which :. of the essence of this work, and which reaches its acme in the part of Baron Ochs, is very broad. Some of us find it remarkably unamusing even when it is well done. Mr. List is funnier than some artists we have seen in the role. If you like the kind of thing, he should entertain you. Obviously, most of the audience last night was vastly diverted by him, and by his associates in this branch of art.

Of the rest of the cast it is not possible to speak with enthusiasm.

The Arts in Boston

Grete Stückgold's Octavian was gauche, but not in a masculine manner, and her voice, a soprano with considerable edge, was ill suited to the part. A contralto, or at least a mezzo, contrasts better with the other women's voices. Marita Farell's voice has power, but it is not well produced. Her acting as Sophie was stilted. Julius Huehn, vocally sufficient as Faninal, was most unsatisfactory as an actor. The others were at varying degrees of approximation to adequacy. The stage management, particularly in the crowd scenes, was awkward. The settings, especially that of the second act, looked shabby. The opera might well be remounted.

To the orchestra, of course, one looks for the final musical revelation. Last night it was at its best in the moments of soaring and sonorous lyricism, and particularly in the last-act trio, where it achieved real eloquence. Mr. Bodanzky has a flair for the sweep of the broad line. Unfortunately, the light touch, which is so much needed in this score, is not a strong point with him. Where such treatment is called for, his stiffness of beat denies it.

This shortcoming, together with inadequate vocalism, destroyed most of the effect of the scene of the presentation of the rose. The rose theme needs the lightest, most delicately lilting utterance; last night it was stated like a mathematical problem. Accents, too, were overstressed; witness the loud exclamation from the brass when Octavian saw the expression of the Marschallin's face in the last scene. Aside from Mme. Lehmann, and Mr. List, the Straussian comedy does not seem to be the affair of the Metropolitan just now. L. A. S.

"Mad About Music"

Deanna Durbin's latest picture "Mad About Music," which opened yesterday at the Keith Memorial, is not the best of the three Durbin films. That honor still belongs to "100 Men and a Girl," but "Mad about Music" is by no means an unworthy successor.

Deanna plays the daughter of a widowed Hollywood glamour girl who will not risk the results of admitting that she has a 14-year-old daughter. Barred from telling about her mother, Deanna invents a father of Munchausen proportions, from whom she receives highly exciting letters and such mementos as elephant tusks and cannibal spears. Forced by the net of her fabrications to prove the tangibility of this hyperbolic parent, she picks Herbert Marshall from a crowd of passengers alighting at the village station. Annoyed at first, Mr. Marshall is completely won over and after several songs and a sufficient number of close shaves, "Mad About Music" ends just the way you wanted it to.

Once more, Miss Durbin appears as a natural, delightful child, precocious but not unpleasantly so. Her songs, especially "I Love to Whistle," will have you whistling too. Herbert Marshall has never given a better screen performance and Arthur Treacher continues as our favorite gentleman's gentleman. Gail Patrick (the mother), Jackie Moran, Marcia Mae Jones, Elizabeth Risdon, Nana Bryant, Helen Parrish, William Frawley and Christian Rub are others in a splendid cast. Norman Taurog's direction is excellent.

The film is accompanied by an ingratiating stage show, with Jane Pickens, whose lovely voice matches her looks; Gene Sheldon, an amusing pantomimist; Holland and Hart, ballroom dancers; acrobats, a clever tap dancer and one of the best choruses we have seen on a vaudeville stage this winter, the 24 Dancing Manhattanites.

"Jezebel"

"I'se wicked" was a favorite line of Topsy's. Though not in so many words, Bette Davis repeats the import of Topsy's assertion over and over again in "Jezebel," which opened yesterday at the Metropolitan Theater. Julie (Miss Davis), though old enough to know better, leaves no doubt about her wicked intentions. She drives her fiancé to marry another girl, is the deliberate cause of a duel which ends fatally for another admirer and causes constant pain and bewilderment to all who love her. "Jezebel" commits the further dramatic fault of being more than a little dull about the whole thing. The heroine's final martyrdom to the sound of celestial bells is too much.

Since the playing throughout is sincere, we must blame the failure of "Jezebel" on the absurd plot which Clements Ripley, Abem Finkel and John Huston took from the Owen Davis play. Principal supporting roles are played competently by Henry Fonda, George Brent, Donald Crisp, Richard Cromwell, Henry O'Neill, Fay Bainter and Spring Byington. Not the least of the film's unpleasantnesses are the protracted scenes of a yellow fever epidemic.

After "Jezebel," we were more than ever grateful for our good friends and neighbors, the Jones Family in "Love on a Budget." Bonnie, you will remember, was finally married in the previous installment and the new one deals with the trials of the newlyweds. Bonnie (Shirley Deane) buys a houseful of furniture on the installment plan just as Herbert (Russell Gleason) is being cajoled into financing a highly speculative business proposition by back-slapping Uncle Charlie (Alan Dinehart). The two crises are played against one another in entertaining and amusing fashion and there are the usual climaxes before all ends happily. Jed Prouty, Spring Byinton, Kenneth Howell, George Ernst, June Carlson, Florence Roberts, Billy Mahan and others fit neatly once more into the doings of the Joneses.

"Arsene Lupin Returns"

James Kevin McGuinness, Howard Emmett Rogers and George Harmon Coxe are credited jointly for the story and screen play of "Arsene Lupin Returns," which came to the Paramount and Fenway Theaters yesterday, but we are sure Emily Post had a hand in it somewhere. It is, oh, so polite. Even the private operative behaves himself—for a private operative.

Just because it is polite, don't think that "Arsene Lupin Returns" isn't an entertaining and exciting movie. It is, from the moment Steve Emerson (Warren William), fired from the G-men for getting too much publicity, gets on the job of guarding the emerald to the final disclosure of the real thief. Arsene joins the plot when it gets to France. He has, we learn, retired from a life of crime to become a gentleman farmer named René Ferrand (Melvyn Douglas) who puts his shoulder to the wheels of justice instead of obstructing them. Virginia Bruce is her usual charming self as the niece of the gentleman who owns the emerald. The playing throughout is keyed just right.

Coming from Warner Brothers, "Over the Wall," the companion film, might be expected to be something more than just another prison melodrama. But no. Dick Foran plays a cocky fighter falsely imprisoned for manslaughter whose grudge against the world is removed by a kindly priest, his girl's loyalty and his talent for song. June Travis, John Litel and Dick Purcell are in the cast.

"Walking Down Broadway"

"Walking Down Broadway," the new film at the Keith Boston Theater, was taken from Mark Hellinger's story, "Six Girls and Death," and that is just what it is about. Claire Trevor, Phyllis Brooks, Leah Ray, Dixie Dunbar, Lynn Bari and Jayne Regan are in it.

"Stepping Toes," the stage show, is a thoroughly ordinary affair which ascends above mediocrity only with Ben Beri's juggling. Lela Moore's "Dance of the Lovers" is still one of the most repulsive acts we have seen. J. D. B.

Compensation Act Questions Raised

(Continued from Page 9)

of employment was accepted by mail in Boston and that the extraterritorial clause in the insurance policy made it applicable outside of this country. He also held that airplane accidents were no exception to the act.

After hearing testimony from Carl W. Gram, construction manager of the Badger Company, Commissioner James Farrell continued the hearing until May 1. Attorneys indicated the question probably would be carried to the Supreme Court, whichever way the Department decides it.

Tinker Mackerel Appear in Market

Tinker mackerel, fresh native crab meat and fresh mustard greens are among new offerings in Boston markets this week end. The mackerel, caught off Cape May, N. J., weigh five or six to the pound and cost 20 cents a pound. They are served either split and broiled or pan fried —or sometimes baked.

The crab meat is officially in season today and is selling at from 55 to 90 cents a pound. The mustard greens are being sold at 10 cents a pound. They are young and tender and are popular for cooking and seasoning in the style of spinach.

Spring leeks are available now, too, at eight cents a bunch. Anise root stalks, to add a different note to salads, are 15 cents. California celery is plentiful. It ranges in price from 15 cents a bunch for the cooking quality to 30 cents for the best.

A novelty in dairy stalls are big goose eggs from Needham and other nearby points, which are priced at 20 cents each and are in favor for making rich custards. Duck eggs are plentiful at 50 cents a dozen.

Pineapples of unusual size—many weighing more than 12 pounds apiece —are displayed in Faneuil Hall Market. They are of the sweet, smooth Cheyenne variety grown in Puerto Rico. With the smallest weighing five pounds, the price ranges from 85 cents to $1.25 each.

Soft maple sugar—a form preferred by many to sirup or hard sugar for family consumption, both for economy and ease of keeping—is offered in five-pound pails at $2. It comes from Woodstock, Vermont. Strained honey from Iowa is also offered in five-pound tins for 85 cents. In quart bottles it costs 35 cents.

Silver Jubilee Year on Stage Arrives for Tenor Melchior

Big, jovial Lauritz Melchior of the Metropolitan Opera Company came out from behind the footlights yesterday afternoon to disclose a side of his nature never seen by the opera-going public.

Dropping for the moment the legendary cloaks of Wagner's Tristan, Lohengrin, and Tannhäuser, Melchior, the singer, gave way to Melchior, the man—and a jolly, warm-hearted, personable man at that.

Interviewed in his suite, high on the thirteenth floor of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Mr. Melchior told of his hopes and disappointments, his accomplishments and hardships, his good points and his foibles.

With him at the interview was his wife and business partner, the former Maria Haaker of Bavaria, who not long ago was called the Mary Pickford of Germany. As petite as her husband is large (she is said to be five feet, three inches tall and under 100 pounds, and he is supposed to measure six feet three and to weigh some 250 pounds), Mrs. Melchior joins a graceful vivaciousness to his refreshing heartiness.

The story of their meeting reads like a romantic libretto; for it seems that in 1922, when she was making a motion picture, she was called upon to take a jump in a parachute from an airplane. A cross-wind blew her away from her intended landing, and she came to earth in Mr. Melchior's garden. "So you see," laughed Mr. Melchior, "she really came to me from heaven."

Speaking with an accent only slightly reminiscent of his native Danish, Mr. Melchior led the talk to his first love, the opera, in which he celebrates his twenty-fifth anniversary tomorrow, when he takes the title part in "Lohengrin" at the matinée performance at the Boston Opera House.

Formerly a Baritone

It was in 1913 at the Royal Opera in Copenhagen that he made his début, singing as Silvio in Pagliacci. This performance was the climax to years of study which saw him as a boy soprano in the choir of the English Church and as a student at the school of the Royal Opera in Copenhagen, a privilege awarded to gifted singers. His début, however, was only the curtain-raiser to the career which followed, a career which has seen him climb to the top as the leading Wagnerian heroic tenor of the day.

In his early singing, Mr. Melchior was a baritone. His great range, however, convinced him that he was really a tenor, and he now runs up to High C as easily as he would play it on a piano.

In appearance, Mr. Melchior is striking. A shock of iron-gray hair tops off a face ever ready to smile. He carries himself with a well-tailored poise. When he speaks, he is never at a loss for words, although he makes frequent use of gestures to drive home a point. When he talked of his early dramatic schooling, it was easy to discern the right way from the wrong in kissing the rose dropped by the heroine. Discussing opera in America, Mr. Melchior observed: "American audiences are taking a more intelligent attitude than ever before toward opera, due principally to the Saturday afternoon broadcasts. But the possibilities of developing good American singers are deplorable."

He pointed out that in the United States there are only three first-rank opera companies—the Metropolitan, the Chicago, and the San Francisco. "What is needed," said he, "is a chain of organized smaller opera companies, similar to the minor league system of baseball clubs, in which American singers could get elementary schooling in the fundamentals of opera.

Practice Ground Needed

"A mistake in one of these small companies would not be fatal," he continued. But a singer now, say one who has won the Metropolitan radio auditions, has to make his first public appearance in the leading opera of the world, and one mistake—a break on a high note—means the end."

The solution, in his view, could be obtained in a government sponsored opera, for which funds were raised by a small tax on radio sets, such as is levied in most European countries. "No one would miss a yearly tax of 50 cents or $1, and the uses to which such a levy could be put in the interests of music are legion. In the end the tax would obviate the necessity of American singers having to go to Europe for experience," he said.

Mr. Melchior did not feel apprehensive that motion pictures would depose opera companies. Opera, he explained, is music, with words and acting. Motion pictures are primarily motion. Opera cannot be transplanted into film, because it is not for the eye, but for the ear.

Opera, he smiled, is not for the stomach either. On days when he is to sing, he never eats between noon and midnight. Singing on a full stomach, he said, just can't be done.

"But after a performance," Mrs. Melchior chimed, "just watch him head for the dining table."

In his 14-year career at the Metropolitan, Mr. Melchior has sung his favorite role, Tristan, no less than 141 times; and in all those years he has never missed a scheduled performance.

After the engagement here, he travels with the company to Cleveland, and then back to New York for the Easter season. There will be no vacation for him until he finishes a spring concert tour, including two radio engagements, a stay at Covent Garden in London, and several stops in Denmark.

"When July comes," he said, "I intend to strike into the Canadian northwest with some friends on a camping trip, and the only singing I'll do will be around the campfire. When I am in opera, I am in it. When I rest, I do no singing. Right now, I am beginning to feel as though I should rest."

In the very next moment, however, his eyes took on a far-away look, and he murmured, "My fall concert tour begins soon. . . ."

It seems that singing with Mr. Melchior just cannot be pushed aside. Gordon A. Campbell.

Then Came Vacation Time

Lauritz Melchior and Mrs. Melchior
As They Appear on Their German Estate, After the Opera Season Is Over

Used-Cars Jam On Automobile Row Breaks Up

(Continued from Page 9)

count on junking about one out of every 10 cars taken in.

Chrysler-Plymouth, represented by F. C. Fay Company, has done a remarkable business since the start of used-car week. For March, about 125 new cars and 190 used cars were sold as compared with 92 new cars and 184 used cars for March, 1937, considered a mild boom year. Today, the Fay company has only 120 used cars in stock, considered a small supply for 14 salesmen to handle.

Packard is another company that welcomed used-car week without having to meet a used-car problem. Packard considers about 150 used cars an equitable handling stock. It had about that number on March 5. During used-car week alone, 69 units were disposed of for a valuation of $30,000 or an average selling price of more than $400.

Pontiac, Studebaker, Chevrolet and Ford report equally good results. Fred Ordway of the Henley-Kimball Company, selling Hudsons and Terraplanes, reported a 25 per cent drop in the used-car jam.

Importance of Market

These statistics furnished by Automobile Row, help the layman to understand the importance of the used-car market, in which 62 per cent of all automobile sales are made. Figures reveal that there were 2,500,000 more buyers of used cars than new cars in the United States last year. Out of a total of more than 10,000,000 cars sold, nearly 7,000,000 were used cars.

Other figures reveal that 2,500,000 cars were junked in 1937 while 11,000,000 families are still riding around in cars that were purchased second-hand. Today it is estimated that some 10,000,000 cars in operation have an estimated average value of only $50.

These are reasons why Automobile Row today hailed the voluntary co-operation of manufacturers in launching a $1,000,000 advertising campaign as setting a worth-while precedent along the path to industrial recovery.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	"Follow the Moon"	Dance Interlude; news.	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport matinee	Sport review
5:15	"Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow": sketch	High School Chorus	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30	"Stepmother"	San Francisco Sym-	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45	"Hilltop House"	phony Orch.; reader	Little Orphan Annie	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Music; news	Dance Revue	"Advertising Art"	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Boake Carter, news	Sport comment; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00	Variety program	"The Four of Us"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15	Vocalist; organist	News commentator	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Billie Pearce's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30	"Pop" concert	Nola Day, songs	Sport review	"The Lone Ranger":	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	"Pop" concert	"Musical Workshop"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00	"Ghost of Benj-	"Grand Central Sta-	Lucille Manners, so-	"Musical Album"	The Staley Players:
8:15	amin Sweet"	tion": dramatic sketch.	prano; Revelers Quar-	"Musical Album"	dramatization
8:30	Whiteman Orch.;	"Death Valley Days":	tet; Ross Graham;	Commentator	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45	comedy; soloist	dramatic sketch	Frank Black's Orch.	"Let's Play Games"	Commentator
9:00	"Hollywood Hotel";	George Olsen's Orch.;	"Waltz Time": Frank	Lee Allen's Orchestra	"Front Page Drama"
9:15	preview of "Good-	Tim and Irene	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Lee Allen's Orchestra	Soprano recital
9:30	bye Broadway";	NBC Spelling Bee	Dramatic sketch	Symphony Orchestra	Columbia University
9:45	soloists; orchestra	NBC Spelling Bee	Dramatic sketch	Symphony Orchestra	Varsity Show: "You've
10:00	"Songshop": Nad-	Network sports	"First Nighter": sketch	"Twenty Years Ago and	Got Something There"
10:15	ine Conner; Dana	Network sports	"First Nighter": sketch	Today": sketch	Columbia University
10:30	Suesse, pianist	Network sports	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time": drama-	Varsity Show: "You've
10:45	Commentator	Network sports	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	Got Something There"
11:00	Forecasts; news	Network sports	News Service	ular orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:15	J. Dorsey's Orch.	Network sports	Weather Service	Billy Losses's Orchestra	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
11:30	Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Billie Pearce's Orchestra	Ace Brigode's Orchestra	Buddy Rogers's Orch.
11:45	Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Billie Pearce's Orchestra	Ace Brigode's Orchestra	Buddy Rogers's Orch.

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock".	"Sunrise Special"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita".	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ recital	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Radio Almanac"	Mac and Moore	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"Tunes": music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Musical Roundup"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Christian Science prgrm
9:15	Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Studio speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	Song team
9:30	"Fiddler's Fancy	Breakfast Club: popu-	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Italian Echoes"
9:45	"Fiddler's Fancy"	lar orch.; soloist	"Singing Strings"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Aunt Harriet's	Breen and deRose	Amanda Snow, songs	"Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:15	Children's Hour	Viennese Ensemble	Charioteers: quartet	"Marriage Clinic"	Jacob L. List
10:30	Aunt Harriet's	"The Child Grows Up"	"Music Internationale":	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Children's Hour	"Swing Serenade"	instrumental ensemble.	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Cincinnati Conserv-	Vocalist	Talk, Florence Hale	"Tall Corn Time"	Organ duo
11:15	atory of Music:	Minute Men: quartet	Network speaker	"Tall Corn Time"	"Uncle Ted"
11:30	instrumental quar-	Our Barn: children's	"Music and American	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45	tet; soprano	program	Youth": concert; talk	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00	Captivators: orch.	News; weather; Dance	Walter Kidder; organ,	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"The Goofs"	Revue; stocks	violinist	Agricultural talk	Italian radio review
12:30	"The Goofs": Del,	National Farm and	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45	Jack, Bill, Ray	Home Hour	Rex Battle Ensemble	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	Network speaker	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Rhythmaires: orch.	Home Hour	Popular vocalist	"Mike in the Sky"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Buffalo Presents	Lani McIntire's Orch.	Metropolitan Opera:	Carnegie Tech. Orch.	Buddy Rogers' Orch.
1:45	Buffalo Presents	Lani McIntire's Orch.	"Lohengrin"	Carnegie Tech. Orch.	Short Story Editor
2:00	Cape Cod School	Jean Ellington, songs	Metropolitan Opera:	Piano soloist	"Week-End Frolics"
2:15	Symphony Orch.	"Kidoodlers": quartet	"Lohengrin"	School Spelling Bee	"Week-End Frolics"
2:30	CBS dance music	Bill Krenz's Orchestra.	Metropolitan Opera:	School Spelling Bee	"Happy Valley Cowboys"
2:45	CBS dance music	Bill Krenz's Orchestra.	"Lohengrin"	School Spelling Bee	"Happy Valley Cowboys"
3:00	Talk by Clark	Slavonic Serenade	Metropolitan Opera:	School Spelling Bee	High School Band
3:15	Eichelberger	"Songs and Patter"	"Lohengrin"	School Spelling Bee	Saturday Jam Session
3:30	"Concert Hall"	Ricardo's Orchestra	Metropolitan Opera:	School Spelling Bee	Sport reports
3:45	"Concert Hall"	Ricardo's Orchestra	"Lohengrin"	School Spelling Bee	Sport reports
4:00	Organ recital	Club Matinee: variety	Metropolitan Opera:	School Spelling Bee	Stephen Charles' Orch.
4:15	Glee Club	Commentator	"Lohengrin"	School Spelling Bee	Stephen Charles' Orch.
4:30	Glee Club	Club Matinee: variety	Metropolitan Opera:	School Spelling Bee	Legion speaker
4:45	Popular music	Club Matinee: variety	"Lohengrin"	School Spelling Bee	Peter Slevin, tenor
5:00	Story of Industry	Rakov's Orchestra	"Great Plays": "The	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	Story of Industry	Rakov's Orchestra	School for Husbands,"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	Boston Hour	M. Frederick's Orch.	by Molière; Blevins	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	Davis, director	Baseball School	Sport reports
6:00	News; sport preview	News; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Rhythm Revue	Dinner Concert	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Art Shaw's Orch.	Sport comment: Chick	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Hour Glass"	Webb's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00	Network talk	Message of Israel	Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15	"Airmail Week"	Message of Israel	garten	Sport commentator	Terry O'Toole's "Irish
7:30	Saturday Night	Jim's Question Bee	Commentator	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Echoes": songs; orch.
7:45	Swing Session	Jim's Question Bee	Sport review	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	Columbia Work-	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	Robert L. Ripley; vocal	"Studies in Contrast"	Melody ensemble
8:15	shop: drama	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	trio; orchestra	"Studies in Contrast"	"Melodic Tones"
8:30	Russ Morgan's Or.;	Dramatization	Jack Haley; Wendy Bar-	"Barnstormers": variety	"Four Aces": vocal
8:45	sketch; soloists	Dramatization	rie; comedy; orchestra	"Barnstormers": variety	"Four Aces": vocal
9:00	"Professor Quizz";	National Barn Dance:	Al Roth's Orchestra	Howard Woods's Orch.	"Down Memory Lane"
9:15	questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Al Roth's Orchestra	Indianapolis Symphony	Dance Melodies
9:30	Serenade: soloists;	vocal groups; Hoosier	"American Portraits":	Orchestra; Fabien	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45	popular orchestra	Hot Shots	dramatic sketch	Sevitzky, conductor;	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:00	Your Hit Parade:	Ernest Gill's Orchestra	National Broadcasting	Indianapolis Symphonic	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15	vocalists: quartet;	Ernest Gill's Orchestra	Company, Symphony	Choir	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
10:30	guests	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Orchestra; Dr. Artur	Indianapolis Symphony	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
10:45	Rep. H. G. Tergan	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Rodzinski, guest con-	Orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; weather	ductor	Indianapolis Orchestra.	Roland Russell's Orch.
11:15	"Ounce 'er Fun"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	NBC Symphony Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Roland Russell's Orch.
11:30	B. Goodman's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	News Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	"Garden of Dreams"
11:45	B. Goodman's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Weather Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	"Garden of Dreams"

Sunday's Features

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Wahlberg Brown String Ensemble.

12:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), NBC Home Symphony Orchestra; Ernest Le Prade, conductor.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City symphony orchestra; Jan Peerce, tenor.

1:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Europe Calling."

1:45 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Poet's Gold": music.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic Key": Symphony Orchestra; Frank Black, conductor; Lotte Lehmann, soprano; Army speakers; interview.

2:15 WNAC (WEAF—National), Vicente Gomez, guitarist.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor; Mischa Levitzki, pianist.

3:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Radio Newsreel": news interviews.

5:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Magazine: Channing Pollock; Clyde Barrie; Mark Warnow's Orch.

5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.

5:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Mickey Mouse Theater of the Air."

5:45 WBZ (WJZ — National), "They're Saying in England," Howard Marshall.

6:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Thirty Minutes in Hollywood": Amy Arnell; Dorothy McNulty; Norma Talmadge; trio; orchestra.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Paths to Prosperity."

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Mary Livingstone; Andy Devine; orchestra.

7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra; Feg Murray; Harriet Hilliard.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Don Ameche; Edgar Bergen; Dorothy Lamour; John Carter, tenor; Stroud Twins.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Musical Gazette": soloists; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: Nelson Eddy, baritone; symphony orchestra, Sir Ernest MacMillan, conductor.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Tyrone Power and Joan Blondell in "Calling Dr. Kildare."

9:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final": news dramatizations.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; piano duo; violinist; orchestra.

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Harold L. Ickes, 50th Anniversary of U. S. Department of the Interior.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Rising Musical Stars"; Arnold Belnick, violinist; Genevieve Rowe, soprano.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Headlines and Bylines": comment by Bob Trout, Erwin D. Canham, H. V. Kaltenborn.

Short-Wave Programs

For Saturday, April 2

Paris—9:30 a. m.—Concert, TPA2, 19.6m, 15.24meg.
Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—National Program. JZK, 19.7m, 15.16meg; JZJ, 25.4m, 11.80meg.
Berlin—5 p. m.—"Waltzes." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—News; program for English listeners. RAN, 31m, 9.6meg.
London—6:20 p. m.—"Palace of Varieties"; Scottish Dance Music. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"April Fool's Day Returns." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News; chamber music; talk. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg; IQY, 25.21m, 11.90meg; IRF, 30.5m, 9.83meg.
London—9:50 p. m.—The Crystal Palace Band. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.
Paris—10 p. m.—Bizet recordings. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, April 2

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, April 3

10:45 a. m.—WORL, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:12 a. m.—W1XAL (15.13mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—W1XAL (6.04mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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Co-operative Bank Plan Provides Reliable Homes

Means house built to specifications furnished by 3,000 shareholders, assuring sound construction of best materials at a reasonably low cost—Inspection at regular intervals by experts provided by banks keeps work at high standard.

The Real Estate Week

"Co-operation did it."

In this three-word statement today by Massachusetts Co-operative Bank officials, there is written the story of a modern approach to housing wherein home builders for the first time can be assured of sound construction, reasonable prices and safe investment for savings built up over a period of 10 to 25 years.

With every passing week, this story grows in significance for would-be home owners as one by one a series of so-called "co-operative cottages" enter the blueprint stage or take tangible shape on some home site in Greater Boston. For a "co-operative cottage," as labeled by bankers, means a home built to specification furnished by 3,000 shareholders in co-operative banks, financed through any chartered co-operative bank, inspected through all its construction stages by building experts, and sold at prices that constitute an "open book" to buyers.

Where can you see one of these co-operative cottages? In the Weld Estates of Brookline, close to the Veterans of Foreign Wars Parkway, where Cottage No. 1, a Cape Codder, is now being lived in, and Cottages Nos. 2 and 3 are under construction. It is expected that Cottage No. 2, a Georgian Colonial, will be completed within a week, while Cottage No. 3 will be finished some time in May.

Other Projects on Way

As this column goes to press, Douglass & Hunneman is laying plans for co-operative cottages in its Marblehead Cliffs development at Marblehead, and the Sheridan Estates in Wellesley. The Nordblom Housing Corporation also proposes to build one of these homes in its Braewood community at Braintree, while other developers are thinking of co-operative cottages in terms of complete communities.

Thus within two years—it was in November, 1936, that the co-operative cottage idea took root—plans for co-operative cottages are sweeping Greater Boston with a promise of becoming State-wide within another two years. That is because here, for the first time, the home builder is thoroughly protected against "jerry built" construction. He knows that when he moves into a co-operative cottage, every detail of construction has been passed upon by a group of building experts whose sole purpose is to protect the buyer in order to protect the banks that will finance the buyers.

Mortgages falling into the hands of banks in the past have not always covered properties of a desirable nature. Some homes have required so many repairs that buyers have been unable to keep up payments. Other mortgagees have been forced to quit payments because of poor business conditions, too often leaving the banks with properties in need of costly repairs. Hence, the banks are keenly alert to a need for better-built homes that will hold up over the period of amortization.

Idea for Co-operatives

Out of this situation came the idea for co-operative cottages. The first was built from specifications provided by 3,000 shareholders who frankly told the banks, "What we want in a home." And what they wanted included most modern comforts and gadgets ranging from special garage doors to creakless stairs. And through vigilant supervision and the architectural genius of Frank W. Crimp, a six-room Cape Cod cottage rose on the Weld Estates for $8,786 with virtually every modern comfort obtainable.

If that price seems large for six rooms, it is because the ordinary six-room house is not worth that amount. But in the co-operative cottage are values that are hidden to the layman but very much in evidence to the builder. For instance, foundation forms were constructed as straight as a taut string by careful measurement and extended "not less than four feet below the surface of the grade lawn." Solid bridging runs between partition timbers, much sturdier construction than diagonal bridging with the lighter pieces used in conventional houses.

Solid bridging is also provided between floor joists, staggered and spiked through the joists. Underflooring was exactly seven inches wide with asbestos fire-stop sheeting laid beneath floor partitions.

A Sample Cottage Cost

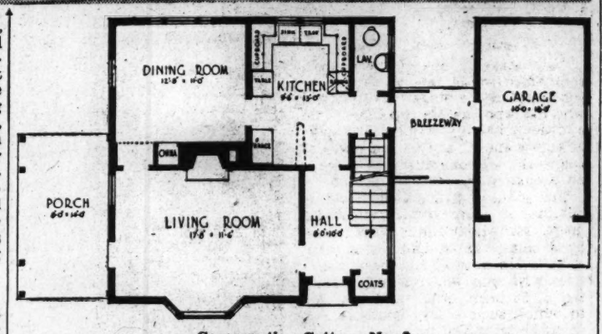
These are only a few of the hidden values found in co-operative cottages. Dollar by dollar expenditures are made available to every customer in black and white. For co-operative cottage No. 1, the costs were as follows:

Land, 6060 feet	$ 800
Foundation work	825
Architect's fees and supervision	200
Financing costs during construction	140
Contractor's profit	766
Building materials, labor, plastering drains, etc.	3,495
Plumbing, heating	1,075
Kitchen equipment	150
Wiring, fixtures	175
Insulation	160
Painting	430
Grading, landscaping	325
Paper hanging, shades, hardware, screens	245
	$8,786

Cottage No. 2, being built by Hosea M. Walsh, will be slightly larger than the original Cape Codder. Cottage No. 3 is being constructed by Stanley Fox.

In reply to questionnaires as to what they wanted in a home, the 3,000 prospective home buyers said they must have complete insulation, automatic oil heat, a modern all-electric kitchen with ventilating fans and kitchen laundry, playroom and workshop in basement, large closet space, larger-than ordinary dining room, built-in bookcases, fireplace in living room, weather stripping and air-conditioning. And they got them for less than $9,000.

W. Clifford Harvey



Co-operative Cottage No. 3

That Is the Term Applied to the Above Six-Room Home Now Under Construction in the Weld Estates, Brookline. There Are Three Large Bedrooms Upstairs, in Addition to the Three Rooms Shown in the Downstairs Floor Plan. This Is One of a Series of New Homes Being Built in Greater Boston as Part of a Co-operative Bank Plan to Put Up Homes of Sound Construction With Every Modern Convenience and Built to Specifications of 3,000 Bank Shareholders. The Banks Reserve the Right to Inspect These Homes Throughout the Period of Construction. Architect, Frank Crimp

Simpler Road Warning Signs

(Continued from Page 9)

accidents rather than promoting the smooth flow of vehicles.

"Unfortunately," it is explained, "the recognized effectiveness of properly utilized traffic control signals has led to their installation at a large number of locations where there is no legitimate warrant for their use. Such installations are largely the result of a general but incorrect belief that traffic control signals are an infallible cure for all traffic regulations. Undesirable results from unwarranted delays, use of other routes to avoid objectionable signals, disobedience to signal indications, and in many cases an increase in accidents."

The Traffic Commission is composed of Highway Commissioner John A. Macdonald, State Police Commissioner Anthony Sunderland and Motor Vehicles Commissioner Michael A. Connor. Under State law they have authority to regulate traffic, and speed, on all State highways. Under the uniform traffic control law adopted in 1937 they were also given the authority to specify types of signs and signals which must be used by local traffic authorities in the towns and cities.

Backstage Reception

The Brookline Theater Guild will hold a backstage reception next Sunday, April 3, from 4 to 6 p. m., at its headquarters, the Dramatic Workshop, 43 Harvard Avenue, Brookline, when the future plans of the newly organized guild will be explained and its miniature sets and stage equipment will be shown to the guests.

Newsboy's Reunion Is Noisy One

The grandest noise in Boston last night, in the opinion of Newsboyville, had nothing to do with the Opera House performance of "Der Rosenkavalier." It was an uproar of joy and high spirits that nearly lifted the roof of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation in Somerset Street. It was the Agassiz Village kind of din, celebrating the third annual reunion of Agassiz Village, the Burroughs boys' summer camp at West Poland, Maine.

"Hot dogs" and baked beans, ice cream and bottles of milk—chocolate flavored, too—were happily disposed of by about 600 "villagers" to the inescapable and irresistible swing-time of Joseph Leavitt's Novelty Orchestra, urged to the exuberant heights of their powers by Harvey Campbell, Master of Ceremonies.

And all the way from Agassiz Village came a great pet duck, which waddled about the platform just a trifle bewildered by the dazzling lights and the medley of sound, for though accustomed to a certain amount of cheering and music it had never heard speeches before.

Somewhere between piano solos and cornet solos, and choruses sung and shouted and whistled, Harry Blake Taplin, Executive Secretary of the Foundation engineered a program of short talks, by Stephen Cabot, presiding officer and a trustee; Stuart Rand, Boston lawyer; Henry Penn, a trustee and former newsboy, Mrs. Maximilian Agassiz, trustee; and A SPEECH by Harry E. Burroughs, the founder of the organization.

The talks were inspiring and provided an opportunity to cheer, both loud and long, but the SPEECH by Mr. Burroughs raised yells which can come only from the throats of young men who have learned to cry "Extra" and "Read ALL about it!" on the corners of Boston streets. Of course, he didn't say many words.

He did say, however, that through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Agassiz the Village had some new buildings, and that one of them was a blacksmith's shop, in which the boys next summer would be able to learn to shoe the horses they rode, and to get experience in iron and forge work. The shop, he explained, is large enough for plenty of equipment and for a number of village smithies. He also said that plans were being made for winter cabins. So that in the future newsboys might have a winter vacation there, with skating and skiing and tobogganing. He announced the erection of a new canoe house and the digging of a well by which the villagers would have their own supply of pure spring water for drinking.

With becoming formality the "Hon." Vito Maniscalco, Mayor of Newsboyville, supervised the presentation of souvenirs to Mrs. Burroughs and Mrs. Agassiz and the other honor guests—the handiwork of arts and crafts students in the Foundation's evening classes.

Here and There in the Shops of Boston

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whereas once upon a time Dame Fashion (the only woman we know who can take it upon herself to change her mind without having an interested male bystander utter words to the effect that "that's a woman for you") insisted that you wear only strictly tailored hats with your spring tailleur; she now takes it all back. Because henceforth and from now on you can sally forth wearing your most tailored goods along with a very fancy hat . . . and the long hand of the fashion law won't even lay a finger on you!

And this year many of the very smart hats are in pure white. Chalk white, snow white, anything you want to call it. Sometimes with a touch of black, navy or color, but just as often, nothing but white. Chandler's millinery department is going in for them in a big way. In fact they're so serious about the whole matter that they've even gone so far as to team up one of the best looking combinations we've seen around for many a day. A small hat with a perfectly mammoth bag! And is it good looking! However they aren't anything you could pick up with the money you saved on meals last week . . . for together they're $35. But if you feel that you have that amount of money to put into something that'll pay daily dividends in pure chic . . . then do get them. But don't let this figure scare you away . . . there are plenty of others at much lower figures . . . but this combination was very special, you see. In an imported straw (yes, the bag, too) trimmed with navy blue. Incidentally another way they have of teaming things up is in their hats and gloves. By this we mean that there was a tiny little white hat that had been stitched all over, and which had a most unusual effect of little Pikes Peaks standing right up in the cloth every so often. And the wide cuffs of the long gauntlet gloves matched the hat. White cuffs, black gloves. Very tricky.

♣♣♣

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Practically every woman we know is always trying to cut down on her hosiery bill. That's what makes us think of Mrs. Fowler's "Silktwist" full-fashioned hosiery at the moment. Because . . . though we haven't worn them ourself so we can't offer you any actual statistics . . . they are supposed to have been designed after most rigid specifications, a two-way stretch top, ringless, with heavy reinforced heel, sole and toe. In other words they promise to wear much longer because of all this and the fact that there's a special "twist" in the silk. Where you buy your Kickernicks . . . at Miss Fowler's Lingerie Shop, which is at 420 Boylston Street. Near Arlington.

♦♦♦

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There's always an extra bit of satisfaction about the business of having something actually made up for you alone, isn't there? And if you've never tried it with face powder, but instead rush up and buy it all boxed, and the same shade regardless of the season and color change in your skin . . . then perhaps you'd like to know that, during the week of April 4th, along with any other purchase of Charles of the Ritz preparations will go . . . without charge . . . a one dollar box of their individually blended face powder. Special representatives from the New York Salon will be at Filene's and Slattery's. After the girl has blended various colors with her spatula (and don't shrink if you see even green and orchid powder going into it; you'd be surprised at your real natural coloring!), she makes a note of it and files it away. From then on it's yours, and you can order from it. These powders contain no orris root, lead or other similar substances, and are exceptionally fine and light weight.

♣♣♣

Run Your Eye Over These Items

Footnotes: That dress at Jordan's was equipped with nothing less than a hood! Which was worn thrown back . . . just like a long wide collar. Different, at least. "A la cocarde de France" . . . a dreamy, floral scented eau de cologne, was the exclusive (and favorite) scent used by the Empress Josephine. At C. Crawford Hollidge's and Jordan Marsh's. Colored window shades . . . different colors for different rooms. If you like the idea you can have them made up double, white (to keep it all uniform from the outside for the benefit of the neighbors) on the outside, and a color such as Springleaf green or Larkspur blue, or even Sunrose for the inside. And if you want long wear; we suggest cloth.

Janet Treat

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Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Normandie	Mar. 30	Southampton	Apr. 4	Mar. 29 8:00 pm	Mar. 30 6:00 am
Pres. Roosevelt	Mar. 30	Plymouth	Apr. 7	Mar. 29 8:00 pm	Mar. 30 8:00 am
†Bremen	Apr. 1	Cherbourg	Apr. 7	Apr. 1 1:00 pm	Apr. 1 8:00 pm
‡Conte di Savoia	Apr. 1	Gibraltar	Apr. 7	Apr. 1 1:00 pm	Apr. 1 8:00 pm
†Hamburg	Apr. 2	Cherbourg	Apr. 10	Apr. 2 1:00 pm	Apr. 2 8:00 pm
§Carinthia (Bos.)	Apr. 3	Glasgow	Apr. 11	Apr. 2 12 midnt.	Apr. 2 7:00 pm
Washington	Apr. 6	Plymouth	Apr. 12	Apr. 5 8:00 pm	Apr. 6 8:00 am
‖Queen Mary	Apr. 6	Plymouth	Apr. 11	Apr. 5 8:00 pm	Apr. 6 8:00 am
New York	Apr. 6	Cherbourg	Apr. 14	Apr. 6 1:00 pm	Apr. 6 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Matsonia	San Francisco	Apr. 9	Apr. 4 4:00 pm	Apr. 4 7:30 pm
Aorangi	Victoria	Apr. 13	Apr. 8 4:00 pm	Apr. 8 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	Apr. 26	Apr. 21 4:00 pm	Apr. 21 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Apr. 28	Apr. 23 4:00 pm	Apr. 23 7:30 pm
Maunalei	San Francisco	Apr. 12	Apr. 7 4:00 pm	Apr. 7 7:30 pm

*Except Ireland. †Except Italy. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only. §Except Ireland and Scotland. ‖Ireland and Scotland only. ¶Special address.

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	Apr. 8	Apr. 13 4:00 pm	Apr. 3 7:30 pm
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Apr. 9	Apr. 4 4:00 pm	Apr. 4 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 301 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Week days, except Friday, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Daily, no regular time assigned, WELI, 900kc.
New London—Week days, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury — Week days, 11:45 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 5:15 p. m., WRDO, 1370kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45, 6 and 10:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Week days, 2:30 and 6 p. m., W1XAL (shortwave), 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 3:30 and 6 p. m., W1XK (shortwave), 9.57mc.
Boston—Week days, 12 noon and 3 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11:30 a. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Pittsfield—Daily, 8 p. m., WBRK, 1310kc.
Springfield — —Mondays to Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Mondays to Thursdays, 4:45 p m, WLNH 1310kc.
Manchester — No regular time assigned, WFEA, 1340kc
Portsmouth—Week days, 10:15 a. m. and 5:30 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 1:20 p. m., WCAX, 1300kc
Rutland—Week days, 11:15 a. m., and 7:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 5:05 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Week days, 4 p. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 2 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 2:30 and 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 3:30 and 6 p. m., W1XK, 9.57mc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 3:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00 mc.

Republic of Panama

Panama City—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, 5:30 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc.

Evelyn Chandler, Felix Kasper and Douglas Duffy Head Skating Club Carnival

The Skating Club Presenting Biggest Carnival in History

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Whether tonight's 1938 ice carnival of The Skating Club of Boston, entitled, "You're Invited," will suffer by comparison with the modern professional shows, matters not at all, it will be the biggest and most elaborate staged by the local Club. These skating Club carnivals date back many years and each succeeding year has seen growth in production, perfection and showmanship to tonight's super-production.

It was from such club carnivals as these put on by the Skating Club of Boston, that the possibilities of professional extravaganzas came into being. Tonight the latest production of the Skating Club is under the direction of H. L. Garren, from Lake Placid, and lists more features than any of the previous shows.

Perhaps it would be best to let the matter of featured performer rest with the audience. Felix Kasper, men's world figure skating champion, and Evelyn Chandler, unquestionably the world's most spectacular woman skater are the best obtainable in their fields and it is your choice against mine.

Wealth of Talent

To surround these two artists with talent, equally good in one respect or another, seems superfluous. And either of the two stars would be enough to form a show without listing such famous names as the Caley Sisters from Canada, Bruce Mako, Douglas Duffy, professional comedian; Heddy Stenuf, Austrian girl skater; Mr. and Mrs. Willie Frich; Joan Tozzer, national woman champion, and her national doubles partner, Bernard Fox; and little Gretchen Merrill, national woman novice champion.

Along with the above named headliners will be favorites of the Club, such as Grace and James Madden, brother and sister pair and 1937 national pair champions; Polly Blodgett, Suzanne Davis King, Roger Turner, Jeddy Hill, Frederic Goodridge, Dick Hapgood and Mrs. Theresa Blanchard, to mention only a few.

Skating fans will find the Garden ice beautifully colored and various scenes are done in a style that would do justice to Hollywood direction. Judging from the number of specialties due to appear, the spectator will be given more skating than in any previous carnival in Boston. The show may run as long as three hours without a repeat performance. Encores will have to be cut to a minimum to give all a chance.

Best Figure Skater

Felix Kasper of Vienna is the best figure skater in the show. From the standpoint of the general public, the wonder of the ice, Evelyn Chandler, probably has the greatest showmanship. Then, too to many, the skill demonstrated by the local members of the Skating Club will have the most appeal.

Kasper is the newest of champions. He holds the Austrian, the European and the world's championship titles. A more colorful performer than his predecessor, Karl Schafer, he is sure to be well received because of his skill and personality.

Evelyn Chandler, to most Boston figure skating fans, needs no introduction. She is without doubt the most amazing of skaters. She cannot be compared with any other skater, as no other dares attempt the intricacies of her jumps, splits, turns, and acrobatics.

Comedians on Hand

Another woman skater of world fame to exhibit her unusual free-style grace and skill tonight is Miss Stenuf, also of Austria, and third ranking in world competition. Miss Stenuf, now only 16 years old, has had a meteoric rise to fame. Her first championship was won when but nine years old. Miss Stenuf will skate a sensational Swedish number.

Douglas Duffy, with a host of friends in Boston, returns to display his inimitable comedy skating in several of tonight's scenes. But Doug will face competition to exceed the comedy roles prepared for Boston's own amateur pair, Susan Davis King and Frederick Goodridge, both members of the Skating Club, and both former champions.

Bruce Mapes, another headliner, has not skated in a Boston carnival previously. His work should bring plenty of applause when he pairs with (his wife) Evelyn Chandler. Outstanding, too, are the famed Caley Sisters, of the Granite Club of Toronto, Canada. Dorothy was the 1937 Canadian champion and her sister Hazel, one of the runners-up. These two, in the pair number, will present a most pleasing routine.

Mrs. Theresa Weld Blanchard, one of the first to bring Boston into figure skating prominence, will skate the first solo number of the carnival.

Directed by Garren

Under the direction of Garren, of Lake Placid, "You're Invited" moves along in eight spectacular scenes, which will be staged more ambitiously than any ice carnival, amateur or professional, has yet attempted. In these eight scenes the spectator is carried from Hammond's Pond, in 1912, to the South Sea Islands, to Scotland, Sweden, and other settings which include a humorous stage door scene with its revival of the Floradora Sextette, right down to this 1938 Skate Club party at the Boston Garden.

The advance sale of tickets has been exceptional, yet Tommy Waters, in charge of the Garden box office, announces many very good seats still available.

Crews of Oxford And Cambridge Set for Race

LONDON, April 1, (AP)—If war is declared tonight it won't make any difference. Oxford and Cambridge will row the boat race tomorrow just the same.

For three months now, the two crews have labored like galley slaves. They've been barked at by Old Blues and Young Blues. They've been measured and weighed, rubbed and scrubbed, rebuked and praised. And all for tomorrow's four-and-a-quarter miles race around a bend on Father Thames.

It all started in 1829 when a certain Mr. Snow of St. John's College Cambridge, wrote a note to a Mr. Staniforth of Christ's College, Oxford, and suggested "it would be an excellent lark" if the Cambridge University boat club were "to wipe the water" with any crew Oxford cared to send against them.

It seems Mr. Staniforth was not the sort to let "such arrogance" pass unnoticed, so he showed up with his men at Hambledon Lock.

Cambridge that evening wore white shirts with pink waistbands; black flowing ties—and top hats! There were two budding bishops, three future deans, and "a leash of incipient vicars" in the two boats and Oxford won—by six lengths.

The race has changed slightly since then. It is no longer considered "gentlemanly" to tap the opposing coxswain over the head with an oar; and deliberately capsizing the opposition is frowned on; but the race has not been spoiled.

There will be two Americans in the Cambridge boat tomorrow, Thomas Harrison Hunter of Cambridge, Mass., the coxswain, and Gordon Keppel of Montrose, N. Y., No. 6. Hunter was cox at Harvard in 1934 and 1935. Keppel captained the Princeton crew in 1935 and 1936.

Cambridge, as usual, is favored to win, although Oxford, which won last year, has the heaviest crew in the history of the race, averaging over 181 pounds per oar and topped by J. C. Cherry, 197-pounder pulling the No. 7 oar. Cambridge averages about 174½, and there isn't a 190-pounder in the boat.

Three Years Ago
By the Associated Press

St. Louis Cardinals and Cleveland Indians picked to win pennants in AP poll of experts.

Few of the Talented Array at Garden Tonight

Above—Gretchen Merrill, 12-Year-Old Boston Girl, Who Holds the Ladies' Novice National Figure-Skating Title. Right — Evelyn Chandler, World's Greatest Show Skater, Who Features Tonight's Carnival

Above—Polly Blodgett, Popular Boston Girl and Student of the Beaver Day School, Who Will Feature a "Rhythm" Solo Tonight

Below—Two of the Best of New England Amateur Figure Skaters Are Grace and James Madden of Newton, Mass., Who Will Do a Pair Skating Act in the "You're Invited" Carnival Tonight

American League Umpire Movement Making Progress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., April 1—The movement of the American League to develop former players into umpires is making progress, as proven by the arrival this season of Eddie Rommel from the International League. Eddie is the old knuckleball pitcher of the Philadelphia Athletics, and he was a good one. If he waves decisions like he tossed that knuckler, the junior circuit arbitration staff will be much improved this season.

Rommel has replaced Bill Dinneen, another one-time big league hurler, who has been pensioned by the league.

The advent of the approaching season will mark Eddie's return to the majors after an absence of five years. Retiring at the end of the 1932 campaign, he served as a coach under Connie Mack in '33 and '34, and took a trial at managing Richmond in '35. But Ed always had an idea he could call balls and strikes.

Started in 1936

In 1936 his umpiring career began, humbly enough, in the New York-Pennsylvania League, which has now been transformed into the new Eastern League. Last year Rommel was promoted to the International, and became one of the most competent play callers that organization has seen in recent seasons.

Rommel broke into professional baseball with the Seaford, Del., team in the old Peach League back in 1916, the same outfit which also sent Joe Boley and Jimmy Dykes to Connie Mack. Jack Dunn gave Eddie a chance at Baltimore in 1917, but the youngster shifted to Newark. In 1919, after a trial with the Giants, he rejoined Newark, appearing in 86 games in various positions, but managing to take 22 victories on the mound.

Connie Mack heard about Rommel, personally scouted him and took him to the A's Lake Charles training camp in the spring of 1920. In 1922 Eddie had his biggest year, winning 27 games for the seventh-place Athletics. From 1927 until he retired in '32, the veteran worked mostly in relief roles, a chore which he reluctantly accepted.

Well-Trained Eyes

With his long career of pitching as a background, Rommel should eventually earn high regard throughout the American League. Famed for his ability to control the knuckler, Eddie's eyes have long been trained to catch the corners of the plate. It is hoped that the majors will enlarge upon their umpire developing program.

♪ ♪ ♪

Rommel made no secret of his dislike for relief hurling. He considered it the bane of all pitchers, and more than once insisted he would never again walk out of the bull pen. But he always did, until forced into retirement at the end of 1932.

♪ ♪ ♪

The record books fail to list the number of games relief pitchers have saved for faltering teammates, but Rommel ranks close to the top in this particular line of endeavor. Eddie's knuckle ball helped enrich the lifetime averages of such hurlers as Bob Grove, George Earnshaw and Rube Walberg.

♪ ♪ ♪

Shorts . . . Cutter Drury, former semi-pro player around Baltimore, taught Rommel the knuckle ball . . . The Yankees and Cardinals will return to St. Petersburg again next spring . . . The Yanks have trained there since 1925, while the Red Birds replaced the Boston Bees this year . . . Don't be surprised if the Bees move their training base again in 1939—to Clearwater.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston's old friend, Dusty Cooke, has won a place in the Cincinnati outfield . . . He will play either left or right . . . The Reds also are sold on Frank McCormick, the first baseman, for the present at least.

E. R.

Red Sox Release Henry and Tabor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sarasota, Fla., April 1

Manager Joe Cronin announced today that Pitcher Jim Henry and Infielder Jim Tabor were released on option to the Minneapolis Club of the American Association. Henry, who has had the benefit of three spring training trips with the Sox, failed to show big league pitching ability in the several starts he made in exhibition games here.

Tabor, a young infielder from Little Rock last season, didn't impress with his hitting and showed the need of another season in Double A baseball. Both left immediately for the Minneapolis training camp with Manager Donie Bush. E. R.

Jones Not Threat For Georgia Golf

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 1 (AP)—This is the day Bobby Jones entertains competition again in the Augusta National Invitation Golf championship.

Because the great master, now 36 years old, hasn't been much better than a week-end golfer since he descended from his world throne in 1930, almost anybody but Bob was conceded a chance to win the tournament, which has dwindled in importance almost as fast as his game.

On the basis of form under fire, Harry Cooper, Dick Metz, Sam Snead, and Byron Nelson, defending titleholder, appeared to be the class of the three-day, 72-hole medal championship play, with such other stars of the winter circuit as Horton Smith, Johnny Revolta, Henry Picard, and Big Ed Dudley, home club pro, right behind them. All the others, among them such worn campaigners as Gene Sarazen and Tommy Armour and a quartet of 1938 American Walker Cup players, are in the running.

Vancouver Wins Title
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Winning three out of the four games played with Seattle, Vancouver won the Pacific Coast Hockey League championship for 1938. Portland won the title last year.

Southern Pick-Ups

Father-and-Son Act

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., April 1—When the spring training season was at its height, the sons of four former major league baseball stars were struggling for recognition. And a struggle it was, indeed. While the National and American Leagues are packed with the cream of the crop, gathered from farms throughout the country, it seems that only once in a century does a boy follow the big league trail in the footsteps of his dad.

The reasons for the apparent failure of the father and son act are many. The boy is handicapped by over-anxiety to emulate dad's record. Too much is expected of the youngster. Also, there is a tendency to make unjust comparisons between the two generations. But whatever the reasons, the exceptions to the general rule are few, and any young man who tries to upset precedent starts with two strikes on himself. And he must be favored with better-than-average ability to keep from striking out.

Will Continue Struggles

The four young gentlemen mentioned are Harl Maggert of the Boston Bees, Jim Bagby of the Red Sox, Bob Mattick of the Cubs and Oscar Grimes of the Indians. When this was written, they were still with their parent clubs, and although they may be released to the minors before the regular season opens, there probably will be strings attached. Therefore, the boys are still considered prospective major leaguers, and will continue their struggles in future years.

Of the four, Bagby has the best chance to stay around all season. The Red Sox are crying for pitchers and young Jim has shown exceptional ability here in Sarasota. So popular has he become with Cronin, there is a chance Joe may promote the Hazleton rookie to a starting mound job. Bagby, whose dad once starred with the Cleveland Indians, looms as an exception to the rule.

Another exception is Billy Sullivan, Jr., who during the off-season was traded by Cleveland to the St. Louis Browns. Billy broke in with the White Sox as a third baseman in 1931. During the next two years he divided his time between third, first and behind the plate. In '32 h came up with a hitting average of .317, but slumped to .192 in '33 and spent the following campaign at Milwaukee.

Now a Catcher

Cincinnati bought Sullivan in 1935 and sold him to Cleveland in '36. Now a catcher by trade, young Billy is tagged to do first string duty with the Browns under the Gabby Street management and may break forth with an outstanding record. At times he has looked like a great hitter.

♪ ♪ ♪

In Zeke Bonura, the Washington club has a right-handed batter and thrower at first base for the first time since Chick Gandil was around, 23 years ago. Joe Judge, who succeeded Gandil, held the bag for 14 seasons, and in 1930 Joe Kuhel came along to oust Judge.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bonura, big and awkward, but dynamite at the plate, is a welcome addition to the Senatorial line-up. Long before he reached the Washington training camp at Orlando, Fla., the husky New Orleans infielder was assigned to the No. 4 spot in the batting order. He is the type of player the Senators have needed for some time—a right-hander who can drive in runs.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Detroit Tigers may go in for the last word in colorful uniforms. Manager Mickey Cochrane has ordered sample suits of tropical worsted in orange, black and white, but they must be approved by Owner Walter Briggs. Mickey is prompted by the success of the colorful uniforms worn in professional football.

♪ ♪ ♪

In Billy Knickerbocker, the Yankees probably have the best infield utility man in baseball.

Hockey Playoffs at a Glance

By the Associated Press

First-place Series

Team	W	L
Toronto	3	0
Boston	0	3

(3 out of 5)
(Boston Eliminated)

Second-place Series

New York Americans	2	1
New York Rangers	1	2

(2 out of 3)
(Rangers Eliminated)

Third-place Series

Chicago	2	1
Montreal Canadiens	1	2

(2 out of 3)
(Canadiens Eliminated)

Semi-final Series

New York Americans	1	1
Chicago	1	1

2 out of 3)
(Last night's game: Chicago, 1 New York Americans 0, overtime 33:01).
(Third game, at New York, Sunday).
(Semi-final series winner meets Toronto in 3 of 5 series for Stanley cup).

Last Night's Hockey Results

International-American League Playoffs
By the Associated Press

Syracuse 5, Pittsburgh 2 (Pittsburgh eliminated)
Philadelphia 3, New Haven 2 (32:55 minutes overtime; New Haven eliminated).

Cambridge Booters Win

PRINCETON, N. J., April 1 (AP)—The Cambridge University Rugby team met the stiffest opposition of its American tour yesterday, but scored a convincing 19-to-0 victory over Princeton on a muddy field. "Rab" Bruce-Lockhart, Cambridge stand-off half, took high scoring honors with two drop-kicked field goals for eight points. A slippery ball and a fast-breaking Princeton scrum slowed down the English team's running attack. Cambridge had previously defeated Yale 40 to 0 and Harvard 50 to 0.

American League Nines Have Produced More 'Super' Teams

(This is the second of three stories dealing with the currently debated baseball issue: Is the American League stronger than the National?)

By Alan Gould

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—National Leaguers shudder or put cotton in their ears when they think of tackling those ferocious Yankees in another world series.

You can't blame them. Five times in the last 11 years the Yanks have flattened their rivals in the big-money battle. They have taken 20 out of 23 games, including 12 in succession in 1927, 1928, and 1932 against the Pirates, Cardinals, and Cubs. Only the Giants have put up anything resembling a struggle, and last year they came apart, too.

It distorts the picture, however, to contend that this Yankee domination carries with it superiority for the American League as a whole. You can't take the Yankees out of it, of course, but it should be observed (1) that the New York club has contributed chiefly to the 21-13 margin of the Americans in world series competition, and (2) that outside of the series in which the Yanks have participated since the war, the inter-league battle has been pretty much of a standoff.

World Series Factors

The factors affecting world series results are numerous and conflicting. Big league magnates, for example, have twice recognized the inconclusiveness of a best four-out-of-seven series between any two clubs by lengthening the limit to nine games. Aside from this technical point, it is true that relative condition, psychological factors, and the "breaks" have contributed as much to world series outcome as the twin major assets of power or pitching.

The Americans not only have had the happy faculty of producing more "super teams," such as the Athletics of two eras and the Boston Red Sox, as well as the Yankees; but they have established a more effective esprit de corps. For example, in 1910, an all-star American League team was put together to keep Connie Mack's first great team on edge for the world series with the Chicago Cubs, up to then the most feared outfit in the majors. The A's won.

Over a long stretch, the best minds of the American League have pooled their ingenuity and resources at world series time. How much effect this post-season "all for one" policy has had is, of course, a matter for conjecture. It contrasts, however, with the bickering and jealousy evident within the National League family. No doubt, part of this factional feeling has arisen from the more hotly-contested N. L. pennant races. Quite often it has been felt that the winner just happened to be more fortunate at the right time and that, in fact, the best club had not won.

It will be recalled that in 1928, while the Yankees were in the midst of polishing off the Cardinals four in a row, Babe Ruth brought a storm of abuse upon his head in St. Louis by saying, in effect, the Cards were no better than a third-place club, and didn't belong in the world series. Such has been the feeling among National Leaguers at various times, that managers of pennant clubs have abruptly rejected suggestions from fellow-pilots. The only similar instance we can recall, on the American League side, was when the A's of 1931 refused to take any advice on how to handle Pepper Martin and lost the series to the Cards.

Are Outfumbled

You have read stories of how the Yankees of 1927 "frightened" the Pirates into absorbing four straight lickings by a pre-series exhibition of slugging power by Ruth, Gehrig & Co. The fact is, as I can testify from first-hand observation, that the Pirates were groggy from the effects of a terrific pennant fight that wasn't decided until the day before the regular season ended. They staged a celebration on the way home from Cincinnati that damaged at least one important pitching arm. Even so, in the series, it wasn't that they were outclassed so much as it was that they outfumbled the Yankees.

Last year the Giants had the jitters and were three down before they put up anything like an argument. The Yankees, on the other hand, after staggering around most of the final month of the season without much incentive, played flawless baseball. They did not look like the same team that had dropped an entire series to the lowly Athletics in August.

Contrary to a general conception, again based upon what the Yankees have achieved, pitching has been more important than batting power in giving American Leaguers the world series edge. The records show that each side has outhit the other on 17 occasions. Remember the White Sox, "hitless wonders" of 1906? They beat the Cubs in the world series. Remember the Boston Braves of 1914? They achieved a "miracle" by taking four in a row from the favored Athletics.

If there's anything to cycles or the law of averages in baseball, it's the National League's turn, Yankees or no Yankees.

The decade of 1903-17 saw the Americans just as dominant in the world series as they have been in the last 10 years. In between the Nationals held their own. In fact, National Leaguers still like to recall, in the midst of current gloom, that the Yankees got no better than one tie in a string of nine consecutive games against the Giants of 1921-23. Maybe the tide of spring training victory, favoring the Nationals this year, is an omen. Maybe it's an illusion, too.

Chicago Hawks Even Up Series With Americans

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Chicago's Black Hawks have drawn a "life" for themselves in the National Hockey League's Stanley Cup playoffs.

Bill Stewart's collapsible crew was supposed to be a cinch for the New York Americans in their clash at Chicago last night; already one down in the semifinals, best-of-three series, the Hawks were figured to fade completely out of the playoffs, advancing the Amerks to the Cup finals against Toronto.

But something went wrong. The Hawks waited until after April 1 arrived, battling well past midnight in overtime, and then sent Cully Dahlstrom and Lou Trudel downice to combine on the game's lone tally for a 1-0 victory. Dahlstrom did the goal-making on a pass from Trudel after the two clubs had fought it out through three regulation periods and 33:01 of "sudden death" overtime.

The win evened the series at one game each, and forced a third game Sunday night in Madison Square Garden, where the Amerks took the opener 3-1 last Tuesday. It was Chicago's first victory over the New Yorkers in eight starts this season.

Although the Americans were still favored today, despite the Hawks' win, Red Dutton's veterans were showing signs of wear and tear from their great uphill fight in eliminating the Rangers and battling the Hawks.

Adams Names Players

DETROIT, April 1 (AP)—Jack Adams, manager of the Detroit Red Wings, announced last night the list of 11 players he will take on the barnstorming trip which the Wings and the Montreal Canadiens will make to Europe this spring. Adams named Marty Barry, Larry Aurie, Herbie Lewis, Alex Motter, Carl Liscombe, Eddie Wares, Mud Bruneteau, Doug Young, Ebbie Goodfellow and Normie Smith, all of the Detroit club, and Pete Bessone, of the Pittsburgh Hornets, Red Wing farm.

Sporting Around the Hub

There will be a hockey game at the Boston Garden Sunday afternoon and one of the principals will be the Boston Olympics, but the other team is not the one originally scheduled. The plans called for the Sherbrooke Red Raiders, but they cannot come and now the intermediate team of St. Lambert will come. Verdun wanted to make the trip, but is without a goalie.

♪ ♪ ♪

Since Walter Brown, manager of the Garden, promised both the Boston hockey fans and the Sherbrooke team a game down here, he will bring the Red Raiders to Boston, the following week end for games Saturday and Sunday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Just when it appeared that the play-offs in the pro hockey were a thing of the past, the information comes to hand that there is a chance of one of the final games being played here—provided Americans qualify. The Amerks have only one date on New York ice and do not wish to play all games on Toronto ice.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bruins bowed out for the season last night at an informal dinner of players, directors and press. Compliments were generally exchanged and while the Bruins may have lost out to the Leafs in the series, they lost none of their dignity and still feel they have the better team.

♪ ♪ ♪

Both the Bees and Red Sox are beginning to balance the budget on Grapefruit League games. Two more victories yesterday, the Bees over Buffalo and the Sox over Toronto, by scores of 9-1 and 6-4 respectively, helped. Grove was shaky in the fourth inning when four runs were chalked against him, but Johnny Marcum finished the game allowing only one hit. Lanning and Errickson continued the good work of Bee pitching, the former allowing only six hits in eight innings.

Have to hand Bill Stewart another pat on the back for the way his Black Hawks keep going in the play-offs. Having been unable to win a game from Americans all season, and losing the first play-off in New York, things looked pretty dark for the Hawks yesterday. They gave all they had however, and eked out a 1-0 overtime victory.

♪ ♪ ♪

Being among those who voted for Cully Dahlstrom, Chicago forward, for the league rookie trophy of the season, which he won recently, it was helpful to learn that Dahlstrom scored the goal for the Hawks last night.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dit Clapper and Tiny Thompson of the Bruins, flew to Montreal today as guests of Herbert L. Baldwin. From Montreal they part, with Thompson heading for the far West.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Lynn English High School basketball team can return home anytime now from Glenns Falls, N. Y., where they have been competing in the Eastern States court tournament. They were eliminated last night by White Plains (N. Y.) High School, 40 to 34.

♪ ♪ ♪

The annual "Lawrence-to-the-sea" marathon has been scheduled for Memorial Day it has been announced by J. Patrick Harty of the Saugus Chamber of Commerce Marathon Committee.

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$2.20-$2.75. Box Seats $3.30
8:30 P.M.
MAT. SAT. 2:30
BOSTON GARDEN

Commerce and Finance

Eminent Economists Say Improvement Is Likely From Now On

Business and Industry

Survey on Inland Water Radio Needs Progressing Fast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Communication Commission has just announced that it has decided to expand the investigation and Survey of the Great Lakes and inland waters of the United States to include the present contractural relationship between the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Radiomarine Corporation, pertaining to the furnishing of radiotelephone public service through the coastal harbor stations.

The Survey of the Great Lakes, now being conducted under authority of the new law known as "Public 97" approved last May, which provided for radio protection for ships at sea as an amendment to the Communications Act of 1934, commenced active operations on Feb. 1, 1938. The project is under the immediate supervision of Commissioner Brown of the FCC, and is directed by Dr. Marvin Fair, head of the Department of Transport and Utility of Temple University in Philadelphia, now on leave, and assisted by Dr. G. Lloyd Wilson one day a week, head of the Department of Transportation and Utility at the University of Pennsylvania.

Hearings This Summer

The sum of $20,000 was set aside by Congress for this report on the economic and radio needs of the Great Lakes and inland waters, which must be available by December, 1939. However, it is anticipated that it may be well in hand long before that time, as Dr. Fair has already made great strides toward assembling the outline of work to be done.

Hearings will be held at a number of cities late in the summer, according to Commissioner Brown upon his return from a survey of the Great Lake section. These will probably include Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, and Duluth, when the viewpoints of commercial ship operators and Government officials and other interested persons will be taken, at a time when the shipping season is at its height and when members of the Survey section will be able to see the traffic in full swing on the lakes. William Krebs of the FCC will act as radio engineer on the Advisory Council, and Theodore Bartlett as legal adviser.

Coincident with the announcement of the decision to include the radio and telephone carriers in the project now under way, the FCC has issued the notice of the granting of the two new applications of the Loraine Radio Company for authority to construct a public coastal harbor station at Duluth, Minn., and at Port Washington, Wis., in addition to their present station at Loraine, Ohio.

In the report just made public by Examiner Davis Arnold, it is stated that in 1937 there were 5,063 vessels of the bulk cargo type that entered the Duluth-Superior harbor, and that shipping represents Duluth's greatest single industry. The Loraine station, WMI, is the only public coastal harbor station on the Great Lakes at present, though there are a number of Government stations from which broadcast of weather reports and hydrographic news is made day and night.

Ten Main Features

The present survey will include 10 main features. These comprise an intensive study of the commerce on the Great Lakes; of the navigation, currents, and channels, and of the ships in use. A particular study is to be made of the casualties on these vast inland seas over a period of the last 30 years, and the probable causes therefor. Meteorology, together with a survey of fog conditions, winter and other seasonal storms, and wind conditions, will form an important phase of the proposed work to be done by experts, in co-operation with the U. S. Coast Guard and the Lighthouse Service.

Rescues on the Great Lakes have played an invaluable role in the last few years in the work of the patrol boats maintained by the U. S. Coast Guard in the Great Lake section. In 1937, a fleet of over 310 picket boats and 14 larger ships were on watch, and 1,040 lives were saved from peril, while 6,534 major and minor accidents were cared for.

The Lighthouse Service has charge of over 170 aids to navigation on the St. Mary's River, and hundreds of radio beacons and other guides to mariners on the Lakes. According to Dr. Marvin Fair, Lake Superior has a total area that is larger than the whole state of Pennsylvania. Few persons realize that these inland seas are so tremendous, and still fewer may know that according to the latest statistics just issued, the tonnage on the St. Mary's River was over 150,000,000 tons. This was greater than that moving through the Panama and Suez Canals combined.

Congress decided to order this survey, which will later include not only the Lakes, but such bodies of waters as Long Island Sound, Delaware and Chesapeake Bay, Puget Sound, and San Francisco Bay, because of a lack of data on the radio needs of these waters.

It was claimed at the hearings before a subcommittee in the Senate in 1936, that radiotelephony was an ample radio protection for the Great Lakes. Shipping owners were represented among those who protested the inclusion of the phrase "Great Lakes" in the bill that had been introduced by Senator Copeland of New York. They stated that the government should not require ship operators to maintain radio telegraphic facilities and radio operators on vessels plying the Great Lakes because in their opinion radiotelephony was ample.

Many Equipped Voluntarily

This viewpoint was very vigorously opposed by the representative of the FCC, former Commissioner Irvin Stewart, and by Lieut. Commander E. M. Webster, who had formerly been connected with the U. S. Coast Guard as head of their Communications Section. It was pointed out by the latter authority that the use of radiotelegraph was practically made arbitrary by the terms of the London Convention of 1929, for Safety of Life at Sea. Moreover, Commander Webster stated that "The radio is one item installed on a ship for safety purposes which is not installed solely for the safety of that particular ship."

"Certainly no one will dispute that there is an obligation upon every ship," added this marine expert, "not only to assist but to be prepared to assist another vessel in trouble. That is the law of the sea."

Despite this plea, Congress acceded to the petitions of the steamship owners, but decided to investigate the situation, looking toward the passing of a law in future to cover the situation. As it now stands, while some 200 vessels on the Great Lakes are said to have voluntarily equipped themselves by their owners with radiotelephone, the only law that now protects that region as regards radio, is what is known as the "Ship Act of 1910."

This law, passed over a quarter of a century ago, long before radio became so pre-eminent in the realm of saving life at sea, requires vessels that are capable of carrying 50 persons or more, traveling on a voyage of 200 miles, 20 miles from shore, be equipped with certain radio installations and two radio men. But as it was indicated at the Senate hearings in 1936, this provision makes the number of persons on board the criterion for deciding what vessels are to be fitted. Instances were mentioned of ships that had deliberately reduced the number of persons on board to 49, to escape the requirements of the Ship Act.

It is stated at the FCC that there may be some sort of agreement between the Radiomarine Corporation and the telephone carrier that prohibits the former from using certain patents necessary in the rendition of public radiotelephone service in the United States. This would restrict the Radiomarine Corporation from entering the public telephone field by way of radio. At present, the A. T. and T. Co. is the only licensee for fixed public telephone service in the United States, while the Bell Telephone System is the only company now licensed to operate in the public coastal ship-to-shore service with the sole exception of the Loraine Radio Corporation.

March Department Store Sales in N. Y. 13 P. C. Under 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in its monthly review of credit and business conditions, said total sales of reporting department stores in this district in the first three weeks of March were 13 per cent below the corresponding period of 1937, "owing in part to the earlier date of Easter last year which caused a larger proportion of the seasonal clothing purchases to be made in March."

Total February sales of reporting department stores were 5.2 per cent lower than the like month last year.

Only stores in Westchester County, N. Y.; Stamford, Conn., and the Hudson River Valley district showed percentage increases in February. In Westchester and Stamford, the increase was 4.4 per cent, and 1.5 per cent in the Hudson River Valley district.

Buffalo showed a decrease of 6.1 per cent and other percentage decreases were: Rochester 3.4 per cent, Syracuse 4.4 per cent, Northern New Jersey 7.6 per cent, Bridgeport, Conn., 7.8 per cent.

Northern New York State, as a group, showed a decrease of 12.5 per cent, southern New York State 8.3 per cent, central New York State 7.1 per cent.

Railroads' Income Shows Sharp Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—Net operating income, before fixed charges and other income, of railroads reporting for February included:

	1937	1936
Ala Gt Southern	59,475	137,793
Chgo St P Minn & Omaha (X)	143,125	243,273 (X)
Del Lack & Wstn	4,616	283,109
Nash Chat & StL	19,983	176,343
NY Ont & Westn (X)	92,175	4,614
St L S Western	76,283	119,841
Santa Fe (X)	1,261,162	1,140,729
Seaboard Air Line	208,892	498,848
Southern Rwy	309,672	1,835,854
Virginian	498,008	792,482

(X) Deficit.

F. H. A. Appraisals Set Another High

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Housing Administration reported that for the fourth successive week gross volume of business had set a new high mark.

Mortgages selected for appraisal totaled $22,568,219 in the week ended March 26. This compared with $21,293,061 the previous week and $14,970,848 in the week ended March 26, 1937.

Plans $5,000,000 Oil Plant

NEW YORK—The Pacific Gas & Electric Company has filed an application with the California Railroad Commission for permission to construct a $5,000,000 plant to serve the Union Oil Company's refinery at Aleum, Calif., the compahy announced.

Power Output Off 6 P. C. in February

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Federal Power Commission reported production of electricity for public use in the United States totaled 116,714-000,000 kilowatt-hours in the 12-month period ending February 28.

February production was 8,-439,000,000 compared with 9,-331,000,000 kilowatt-hours in January. This was a decrease of 9.6 per cent compared with the previous month and a decrease of 6 per cent below February last year.

Mexico Reported Offering Sale Of Oil Abroad Cheap

MEXICO, D. F., April 1 (AP)—President Cardenas was understood today to have found prospective purchasers abroad for Mexico's rising stocks of oil taken from the $400,-000,000 properties of expropriated American and British companies.

Bernard E. Smith, New York stock broker, and Francis W. Rickett, British promoter who negotiated a famous Ethiopian oil contract, have conferred with the President and other high Mexican officials.

Persons in the oil industry said it was understood they had reached an agreement "in principle" to purchase government oil at an extremely low figure for resale in the world market. Neither would comment on their activities here.

Mireles New Manager

Mr. Smith this morning conferred with Gustavo Espinosa Mireles, whom Cardenas named general manager of the National Petroleum-Export Company, established to find foreign markets for Mexico's oil production. He is president of the Mexican Aviation Company, which is affiliated with Pan-American Airways.

The finance ministry said he was the only person empowered to negotiate sales of oil for export, and "no one else either in Mexico or abroad is authorized to offer oil and its by-products."

Tanks Filled to Capacity

Lack of markets since Cardenas took over the $400,000,000 plants of 17 British, American and Netherlands companies on March 18 has swelled storage tanks to capacity.

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Oil circles here were following closely today the activities of Bernard E. (Ben) Smith, New York stock broker, and Francis W. Rickett, internationally known promoter, in connection with the Mexican oil situation.

According to cabled advices received by one company, the two conferred yesterday in Mexico City with President Cardenas and discussed a contract for the marketing of Mexican oil—left without any world-wide distribute agency after the expropriation of the property of British and American companies.

Buyers Are Unknown

It was understood that Smith was making a hurried airplane trip to Chicago, planning to return to Mexico City in a few days. It was not known, however, with whom Messrs. Smith and Rickett are negotiating for the purchase of Mexican oil.

Mr. Rickett, an Englishman, negotiated the Ethiopian oil contract with the deposed Emperor Haille Selassie just before the Italian conquest.

Mr. Smith is one of the best known Wall Street operators of recent years. A "bear" in the depression, he was given the sobriquet of "Sell 'Em Ben." Formerly a partner in W. E. Hutton & Company, he is now a partner in the brokerage firm of Thompson & McKinnon.

There was considerable speculation among oil executives here as to where Messrs. Smith and Rickett would sell Mexican oil if they entered into a contract with the Cardtnas Government. None of the international concerns, such as Royal Dutch Shell and the Standard companies, would buy from them, these circles believed, and it was said that Japan, if it bought Mexican oil, would enter into negotiations directly with the Government.

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., April 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today discussions with Mexico over seizure of American oil properties seemed to be progressing very satisfactorily.

Steel Employment And Pay Rolls Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Iron & Steel Institute announced there were 461,000 employees in the steel industry in February, a decline of 3 per cent compared with January and a decrease of 17 per cent from February, 1937.

Total pay rolls of the industry in February amounted to $45,589,000, about 4 per cent below January and 39 per cent lower than in February, a year ago.

Wage earners made an average of 81.3 cents an hour and worked an average of 24.9 hours weekly, compared with 80.5 cents an hour and 22.9 hours in January. In February a year ago hourly earnings averaged 72.2 cents an hour and the work-week averaged 42.5 hours.

Excess Reserves Hold High Level

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said the lendable excess reserves of member banks remained unchanged at $1,560,000,000 in the week ended March 30. This is the highest level since reserve requirements were increased May 1, 1937.

Money in circulation declined $4,-000,000. The 12 Federal Reserve banks made no changes in their holdings of government securities.

The board's statement showed that during the week ended member bank reserve balances decreased $21,000,000. Inactive gold included in the gold stock and in Treasury cash amounted to $1,183,000,000 on March 30, unchanged for the week.

Brokers' Loans Show Drop of $33,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $542,000,000. The week ended March 20, and the total represented a decrease of $33,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,092,000,000.

Fall in Bond Prices Is Seen Weakening Position of Banks

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Recent sharp declines in all leading markets here, while the Administration prepares to broaden its easy money policy through revival of RFC lending power, have occasioned much discussion in the Street.

First, it is pointed out in a Wall Street Journal editorial that the $1,500,000,000 which the RFC has available to lend, does not consist of cash in hand. It is merely an authorization. For the cash to be raised, the U. S. Treasury would have to borrow it and then loan or advance it to the RFC.

Then it is pointed out that the request of the little business men for added credit facilities tends to obscure in the public mind the fact that effective demand for loan funds, either for working capital or long-term investment, is falling off, not increasing. Commercial loans, far below those of the previous decade, increased in recent years up to last fall, but have been falling off slowly since then as indicated by the figures of the weekly reporting member banks.

Sign of Hard Times

Reported "total loans" as of March 16 aggregates $8,890,000,000 against $9,500,000,000 on December 15, a reduction of over $600,000,000 in three months. The decline in corporate "new money" investment offerings is well known. And a recent survey indicated that industrial corporations are not even using up the equivalent of their annual additions to depreciation account for additions and betterments.

The cry of little business men for credit accommodation is a periodic sign of hard times, but the indications are that potential borrowers simply do not want to borrow, as business slows down and commodity prices fall. Incidentally commercial staples last week resumed their downtrend, led particularly by rubber, tin, cotton, and hides.

The slow-down in economic activity, shown by the business indices, weakens earning power and by hurting bond prices is thought here to hurt the banks. The falling stock market has tended in recent weeks to distract public attention from falling bond prices. There are those here who attach more importance to the latter. They say that with brokers' loans so low, falling stock prices are more important as a sign and symbol of economic trouble than as a cause. Falling bond prices, on the other hand, can cause trouble because of the tendency of commercial banks in recent years to turn more and more to bonds for earning assets.

Reporting member banks now own about $3,000,000,000 of "other securities" (i. e. other than direct or guaranteed securities of the U. S. Treasury of which they have about $9,100,000,000.) Their "demand deposits—adjusted" total about $14,-335,000,000.

Are Banks' Capital Adequate?

The question at stake is how far the decline in bond prices, particularly in second-grades, has affected bank capital and surplus. About a year ago Chairman Crowley of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation said "I note with alarm that many banks in their search for earnings have turned during the past two years to a practice which I consider anything but legitimate and which is potentially a monkey wrench held over the smoothly running machinery of banking recovery . . . bankers who are in and out of the market may incur sizable losses . . . the chances are that when a slump in the bond market does come . . . these bankers will be fortunate to save their original stake. . . ."

A recent review by the division of research and statistics of the FDIC showed that about a third of the total bank deposits in the country are now in institutions with capital of less than 10 per cent of their assets, while over two thirds of the very large banks of the country have capital rates below the 10 per cent limit which the supervisory authorities regard as the safe minimum.

Bank capital was increased only slightly last year. The banks had just emerged from the period when they had to take substantial write-offs for capital losses. The ratios of capital to assets is still higher than in British banks, but the significance of this fact is clouded by the possibility that the other assets of the British banks may be in a more liquid condition than those of American banks. Bankers here have come to depend more and more for liquidity on security markets which have become less and less liquid.

Clearing Decks for Action

The fact may be of significance, for example, that the U. S. Treasury daily statement of Feb. 21 shows that at the end of January this year the RFC still held about $550,-000,000 of bank preferred stocks, and was still owed some $164,000,000 by the banks. The latter are extremely reluctant to stay in partnership with or in debt to the United States Government, as indicated by the energetic action of the big banks here in 1936 in paying off their RFC preferred stock and debentures. About $220,000,000 of RFC preferred stock was so retired in 1936, but only about $65,000,000 in the 10 months up to Jan. 31, 1938. It may be assumed that if the rest of this stock was not paid off, it was not because the banks who carried it didn't want to pay it off.

The particular significance of the recent fall in bonds remains to be seen. Last year all the banking supervisory boards made strenuous efforts to get the banks to kick out their second-grade bonds. The Banking Act of 1935, in accordance with the new trend of commercial bankers to go in heavily for investments, extended new powers to the Comptroller of the Currency to limit the type of bonds which national banks could buy. He used these powers in 1936 to partially define the lower limit of eligible bonds. Chairman Crowley of the FDIC went up and down the land urging "insured" banks to sell out their second-grades while the selling was good.

Are Portfolios Strengthened?

It was said here last summer that the country's banks held an estimated $1,000,000,000 of fourth-rating bonds, about equal to Moody's Baa rating. How many have been sold since then no one knows. Reporting member banks in 101 cities have disposed of about $300,000,000 out of $3,300,000,000 of "other securities" in the last 12 months. Which of these were high-grades, which low-grades, is not shown in the figures.

In the last fortnight New York City bank stocks have fallen not only through their year-end lows, but down to the lows of 1933 and almost to the lows of 1932. One reason, of course, is the probable sharp fall in operating earnings which first-quarter reports will show compared to last year, as a result of heavy sales of governments, slight decline in commercial loans, and sharp decline in brokers' loans.

It is felt here that some part of the decline in bank stocks may be attributed to security losses. New York City banks carry their portfolios on very conservative appraisals, usually whichever is the lower of cost, par value, or market. Though they hold only the highest-grade issues, some mark-downs to market must be inevitable. Banks in or out of New York still holding second-grade securities will have to report somewhat larger portfolio losses.

'Over the Counter' Trading Regulation Approved by Senate

WASHINGTON (AP)—Extension of government supervision over trading of billions of dollars' worth of securities handled outside regular exchanges has won the approval of the Senate.

The Chamber approved unanimously and sent to the House Thursday a bill by Senator Maloney (D) of Connecticut which would subject "over-the-counter" trading in securities to regulation of associations of brokers, dealers and bankers.

The Federal Government, acting through the Securities and Exchange Commission, would retain the right to review and supervise the regulations set up by the self-governing associations.

Senator Maloney told the Senate the measure was an attempt to extend to the 6,766 firms of brokers and dealers now registered with the SEC the same "co-operative regulation" by Government and securities exchanges now exercised over exchange trading.

He said no dealer or broker would be forced to join associations which the SEC would recognize as regulatory bodies.

Transactions in securities of federal, state and other governmental units are exempt from the Maloney bill.

Trading in Stocks And Bonds Has Big Increase in March

NEW YORK (AP)—The March decline in securities on the New York Stock Exchange brought a substantial increase in the month's volume of trading in shares and bonds.

Total turnover in stocks was 23,-000,335 shares compared with 14,-526,094 shares in February and 50,-346,280 in March, 1937.

Transactions in bonds amounted to $169,194,455 face value, the largest since December. This compared with $127,593,000 in February and $422,-794,000 in March, 1937.

Utilities' Earnings Show Varying Trends

CHICAGO (AP)—Pamphlet reports of five public service companies, affiliated with the Public Utility Engineering & Service Corporation, were released to stockholders and showed varying trends in 1937.

The Philadelphia Company, which operates in Pittsburgh and vicinity, reported 1937 net income of $7,-743,160 or a decline of $373,898 from the $8,117,058 reported as net in 1936, or 4.61 per cent.

Northern States Power Company, operating utility units in Wisconsin, Minnesota and northern Michigan, reported 1937 net income of $6,216,223, an increase of $1,025,407 from the 1936 figures of $5,190,816.

San Diego, Calif., Consolidated Gas & Electric Company, reported 1937 net of $1,331,866, a slight decline from the 1936 net of $1,372,989.

The California Oregon Power Company, operating in Oregon and northern California, had a het of $927,735 in 1937, a decrease of 15.53 per cent fro mthe $1,098,272 net of 1936.

Wisconsin Public Service Corporation, last of the companies reporting, had a net of $1,408,066 in 1937 an increase of $203,006 or 16.85 per cent from the 1936 net earnings.

Railroads May Cut Rates On Florida Citrus Fruits

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has granted railroads permission to establish lower rates on carload movement of citrus fruits from Florida to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore.

The new rates may disregard the long and short haul provision, except that they may not be lower than needed to yield 12 cents per car-mile on the long hauls and for intermediate distances may not in any instance exceed by more than 50 per cent the rates for longer distances.

Gloom in Business Is Exaggerated, Economists Aver

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 1—Behind all the political maneuverings of Washington and of Warm Springs, lies the economic situation, explaining many developments and conditioning many attitudes.

Something over six months of recession — depression — relapse or whatever present conditions may be called, have run their course. And nearly everyone in Washington today is trying to look ahead, to see what may be in store for the whole people economically, and for the Administration politically.

On the one hand, there is a good deal of dire whispering about a prospective "tail-spin." This sort of talk, in the judgment of some observers here, is more responsible for stock-market slumps than is the talk of Roosevelt dictatorship which was credited in news accounts with having intensified this week's drop in Wall Street. Black gloom stalks in many Washington circles—in some quarters, even, it is sardonically welcomed by political oppositionists. And reports reaching Washington from many other parts of the country—the financial community in New York, industrial areas in the midwest—show similar midnight hues.

See Gloom Exaggerated

But, on the other hand, a good many statisticians—both in and out of the Government—feel that these gloomy views are exaggerated. They anticipate neither alarmist nor greatly optimistic business conditions in the months ahead, but more or less a continuance of present conditions, with perhaps a slight improvement.

This analysis is strikingly indicated in a poll published this week by the news-magazine Newsweek. Its editors have polled 24 well-known economists, including 10 of the best men in the country, and 14 on the outside. Their experts range from the conservative Leonard P. Ayres of the Cleveland Trust Co. to Leon Henderson, of the Works Progress Administration. They include such men as Willard Thorp of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., Rexford Guy Tugwell of American Molasses Co., O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard University, and Walter E. Spahr, of New York University.

The experts were first asked: "Do you look for a further slump, no change, slight improvement, or marked improvement in general business conditions during the next three months?" The answers were:

A further slump	3
No change	3
Slight improvement	18
Marked improvement	0

See Trade Index Higher

The same men were asked "if you had to guess" where would you say the seasonally adjusted Federal Reserve Board index of production will stand in May?" This index (1923-25 equals 100) climbed to 118 in 1929, dropped to 64 in 1932, and averaged 110 for 1937. Predicting, the lowest figure hit by the experts was 75, and the highest was 88, with an average of 81.8. In January the index stood at 80 and in February dropped to a three-year low of 79.

Asked to predict the index for June, the experts struck an average of 81.8, although the highest forecast was 91 and the lowest 74.

Considering the eminent and very heterogeneous nature of this group of statisticians, their general forecast for a slight improvement in business conditions—assuming that no startling significant developments occur in the coming months—has produced a considerable impression in Washington. It was made, of course, a week or more ago—before the President's Warm Springs statements and their repercussions in Washington and New York.

With the end of the first quarter of 1938, many figures are available to check the severity of the present recession. One useful comparison is with the first six months of the depression that began in 1929. Here are some comparisons:

What the Figures Say

General business index: Fell three times faster from September, 1937, to March, 1938, than it did from October, 1929, to April, 1930.

Bond prices: 1937-38, fell; 1929-30, rose 3 per cent.

Common stock prices: 1937-38, fell 23 per cent; 1929-30, fell 27 per cent.

National income: 1937-38, fell 11 per cent; 1929-30, fell 6 per cent (Department of Agrciulture estimates).

Manufacturing activity: 1937-38, fell 35 per cent; 1929-30, fell 15 per cent.

Factory employment: 1937-38, fell 20 per cent; 1929-30, fell 10 per cent.

Factory pay rolls: 1937-38, fell 30 per cent; 1929-30, fell 12 per cent.

Mining: 1937-38, fell 10 per cent; 1929-30, fell 10 per cent.

Wholesale prices: 1937-38, fell 9 per cent; 1929-30, fell 7 per cent.

Freight-car loadings: 1937-38, fell 20 per cent; 1929-30, fell 10 per cent.

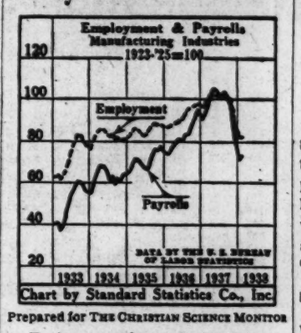
Department stores sales: 1937-38, fell 4 per cent; 1929-30, fell 6 per cent.

Is Buying Power Holding?

The last item is significant: The single factor that has held up better in 1937-38 than in the 1929 depression has been department store sales—retail purchasing power. That has a wide implication on votes, and some bearing on economics. If the statistic means that ordinary Americans in considerable measure are still able to meet their needs, it would imply that the political penalty of a depression might not be translated into opposition votes. It would mean that President Roosevelt might not need to be so worried about the depression as his predecessor—viewing the matter solely from the political angle. And economically, continuance of retail sales to hold up would mean the necessary replacement of stocks on hand, in stores and factories.

In any event, though the 1937-38 decline has been severe, President Roosevelt has the cushion of relief payments, lending agencies, and the full paraphernalia of his earlier counter-depression efforts, to bring into play. Unless the gossipped "tail-spin" really comes, the outlook would seem to be no worse than it was seen by the 24 assorted experts: slight improvement. And the forecast might apply politically as well as economically, though in the latter part of a second Presidential term many other factors come into play quite apart from the business indices.

Drop in Employment, Pay Rolls Checked



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Factory employment in February was 16.7 per cent below that of the like month a year ago, while pay rolls were 23.3 per cent under those of a year ago. However, employment showed a gain of 0.4 per cent as compared with January, while payrolls were up 2.7 per cent.

The extent of the probable further rise in March can only be conjectured, but a modest increase in the number actually employed will probably be reported, with the chances favoring a relatively greater increase in the average hours worked.

Class I Railroads Report $2,136,481 Deficit in February

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that Class 1 railroads had an operating deficit of $2,136,481 in February, compared with net operating income of $38,729,779 in February, 1937.

For the first two months this year Class 1 railroads had a net operating income of $4,783,395, which the association said was the annual rate of return of 16-100 of 1 per cent on their property. In the first two months of 1937, their net operating income was $77,659,615 or 2.58 per cent on their property investment.

In the first two months of 1930 their net railway operating income was $113,013,227 or 3.79 per cent on property investment.

Gross operating revenues of Class 1 railroads for the first two months of 1938 totaled $530,432,658 compared with $653,667,057 for the like period last year, and $868,758,724 for the like period in 1930. This was a decrease of 18.9 per cent in 1938 below 1937, and 38.9 per cent below 1930.

Operating expenses for the first two months of 1938 were 10 per cent below the corresponding period of 1937, and 34 per cent below 1930.

Freight Carloadings Up 6 P. C. for Week; 24.3 P. C. Under '37

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads has reported 572,952 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended March 26.

This was an increase of 32,620 cars, or 6 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 183,464, or 24.3 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 302,433, or 34.5 per cent, compared with 1930.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Wk.	Last Wk.	—Incr. Over— A Year Ago
Miscel. freight	250,967	30,018	†63,115
Less-than-carlot merchandise	152,800	1,979	†17,603
Coal	81,422	†6,063	†90,572
Grain & grain prods.	37,893	7,446	10,119
Livestock	10,619	†509	†188
Forest products	27,501	1,058	†10,511
Ore	7,649	†246	†4,386
Coke	4,096	†667	†7,208

†Decrease.

Bill to Give RFC New Loan Power Passed by Senate

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—The Senate passed today a bill to give the Reconstruction Finance Corporaration wide new authority to lend to business enterprises. It also would revive RFC loans to states and subdivisions for public works construction.

The Administration measure now goes to the House.

The bill, by Senator Glass (D-Va) would extend the scope of RFC lending and permit that agency to make available approximately $1,500,000,-000 for long-time loans.

Loans to States

Loans to states and subdivisions would be permitted not only on so-called "self-liquidating" projects, but on all projects where the FRC finds there is reasonable assurance of repayment.

Chairman Jesse H. Jones of the RFC testified the measure would make funds available for five, ten or fifteen-year loans to business which commercial banks might not undertake.

The bill was passed before many Senators knew what was happening.

Vice-President Garner, immediately after the roll call at the opening of the day's session, called for a voice vote on an amendment. When a thin chorus of "ayes" was heard, he called for a vote on final passage of the bill. The measure carried by a second voice vote.

Just before the Glass measure to broaden RFC activities was called up for afternoon debate, Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky asserted:

"It is necessary to get this bill enacted as soon as possible."

The Glass bill also would permit the RFC to revive loans to states and subdivisions for projects on which the ability to repay is demonstrated.

Could Grant Longer Terms

Chairman Wagner (D) of New York, of the banking committee, said the chief business aid would be to extend the RFC's power to make long-term loans.

"I understand," he said, "that the RFC hopes to co-operate with the banks in making capital investments. Because of the limitations on bank loans, the RFC may be able to grant longer terms on some of them than the banks."

He said it was possible that a business firm might obtain part of needed funds from its bank and part from the RFC.

"Or," he said, "the RFC might go in and say to the bank: 'Here, we'll take part of this loan if you feel that you cannot tie your money up in the full amount.'"

The RFC bill was one of several proposals under consideration by Administration officials to aid business. Authoritative spokesmen disclosed the Administration was attempting to batter down building prices in the hope of stimulating a construction boom.

This, they said, was one of the deeper motives of a Presidential order requiring certificates of noncollusion from manufacturers selling building materials to the Government.

Farm Prices Now Lowest Since 1934

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported that the general level of farm prices in mid-March was the lowest since August, 1934, and 25 per cent lower than a year ago.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	900,000
Previous day	1,271,030
1938 volume to date	61,670,170
1937 volume to date	159,275,386

Stock Leaders Advance in Slow Recovery Drive

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Selling pressure was lifted from the stock market today and recoveries of 1 to 3 or more points were distributed over a wide range.

The comeback was of the slow-motion variety, with the ticker tape frequently at a standstill. There was mild profit taking now and then, but leaders were not far under their best near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 900,000 shares.

The news was still spotty, but boardroom customers seemed to find some inspiration in a so-called "boom" on the Paris Bourse resulting from unconfirmed rumors an agreement had been initialed by Anglo-Italian conferees, thus aiding the move toward peace in Europe.

As in the past several sessions, however, much of the call for stocks was attributed to trading forces operating on the theory the long downtrend may be getting ready to reverse itself.

The list was "thin," with wide gaps occasionally appearing between bids and offers. A moderate amount of selling of impaired margin accounts proved a momentary handicap in the morning.

Virtually all groups of shares participated in the forward tilt, with industrial specialties enjoying the widest upturn.

Conspicuous on the move were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, American Telephone, Western Union, Santa Fe, Great Northern, du Pont, Westinghouse, General Electric, Allied Chemical, Johns-Manville, Eastman Kodak, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, International Harvester, Standard Oil of N. J., U. S. Rubber and Union Carbide.

American Can opened up 6¾ points, but later met resistance. While deals generally were in small amounts, one block of 10,000 national Biscuit changed hands on the rising side. The sale was understood to have been from an estate.

Bonds Show Broad Gains

A broad upturn in the bond market today cancelled part of the losses on the sweeping March decline and some issues showed gains ranging to 3 and 4 points or more in late trading.

The reversal seemed to draw some of its inspiration from a burst of buying in foreign markets, causing a boom in international shares on the Pars Bourse.

Rail bonds, recently depressed to about the lowest average prices since 1932, participated in the recovery. Demand for many issues was brisk.

Among the conspicuous gainers were Alleghany 5s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Telephone 5s, New York Central 5s, Pennsylvania general 4½s, Studebaker 6s, Western Union 5s and Nickel Plate 6s.

The rally embraced virtually the whole market, including U. S. Treasury loans. French and Italian bonds were strong in the foreign section.

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—The curb market rallied today with oil shares leading a broad advance.

Gains of major fractions to more than a point were shown near the final hour by Newmont Mining, American Cyanamid "B," Creole Petroleum, Gulf Oil and International Petrolem. Aluminum Company advanced around 5 on an odd-lot sale.

A few specialties were favored. Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Technicolor added over a point.

Retreating under moderate pressure were Sherwin-Williams, Great Atlantic & Pacific and Consolidated Mining & Smelting.

Wheat Prices Show Fractional Gains

CHICAGO, April 1 (AP)—Only fractional net gains in the Chicago wheat market took place today, despite late upward action of securities.

Disappointment over smallness of North American wheat export business largely counterbalanced encouraging effects of stock market advances. Overseas purchases of wheat from North America today totaling about 300,000 bushels consisted mostly of low-grade Canadian wheat.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ¼-¾ above yesterday's finish, May 85¾-⅞, July 81¾-⅞, corn ⅜ to 1 cent up, May 61½-⅝, July 62⅛-⅜, and oats ⅛-¼ down.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stocks moved up steadily today as buying orders increased. Foreign selling was absent. Activity centered in the gilt-edge division and home rails. Industrials closed with a firm tone, tobacco and rubber issues in the lead. Trans-Atlantics made satisfactory gains. Foreign bonds were quiet.

Paris: Active buying of international shares led Bourse issues into higher ground today. Industrials closed firm, although some leaders eased from early highs. Government bonds did well. Bank of France gained 130 francs, Royal Dutch was up 171 and Suez Canal ended 1,000 higher.

Liverpool: Cotton futures, sustained principally by a contract scarcity, finished unchanged to 3 points higher. Trading was quiet. Local covering and trade calling absorbed hedging against otuside growths.

To Sell Phoenix Molybdenite

TORONTO (CP)—Shareholders of Phoenix Molybdenite Corporation, Ltd., have unanimously approved sale of the company's properties to Zenith Molybdenite Corporation, Ltd., an Ontario concern capitalized at 3,000,000 shares. It was announced Col. E. J. S. Donovan of Palm Beach, Fla., will become chairman of the board of directors of Zenith Molybdenite Corporation, Ltd.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	36½	36⅛	36⅛	
52	33¼	Acme Steel (2)	3	32	32	32	—1½
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	10	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅜
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (2)	3	17¾	14½	14½	Mar31
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	7	17⅛	16⅛	16⅝	Mar31
2	1⅝	Advance Rumely	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
58¼	40¼	Air Reduction (1a)	9	43	41⅝	43	+3¾
1¼	⅛	Air-Way El Appl	8	¾	⅛	⅛	Mar30
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau(.60a)	21	9¼	9	9	+ ¼
1⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	9	1⅛	⅞	1	+ ⅛
17⅜	8¾	Alleghany pf xw	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	Mar22
17⅛	6½	Alleghany pf $30 ww	10	7½	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
17½	8	Alleghany pr pf	1	9	9	9	+1
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	9	12½	12	12½	+ ¾
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	6	5¼	4¾	5¼	+ ½
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	25	128¼	127	128	+3
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (1)	3	7	7	7	Mar31
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills	6	9¼	9	9	
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	20	5½	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅜
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	38	38	38	—1
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	50	37⅛	35¾	37⅛	+2¼
15¾	11⅝	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	6	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	10	10	10	Mar30
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	12	58	58	58	
66	49	Am Ag Ch Del (1¼e)	1	50¼	50	50¼	+ ¼
15⅞	10	Am Bank Note (½e)	8	11	11	11	+ ⅛
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(⅛e)	2	25	24⅞	25	+1¾
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	8	79	78	78⅛	+2⅞
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	160¼	160¼	160¼	
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	8	14¾	14⅜	14½	+1¼
50	27	Am Car & F pf	2	30	30	30	+3
17⅝	9½	Am Ch & Cable (1¼e)	12	10⅞	10	10⅞	+1⅛
100½	89½	Am Ch & Chi pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
105½	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	5	90	88½	88½	—5⅜
8½	4½	Am Colortype	15	5	5	5	+ ½
13¾	9	Am Comi Alco	14	9½	9½	9½	
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug(¾e)	15	9	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
6½	4	Am Europesan	1	4	4	4	Mar29
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Pow	7	2½	2⅜	2¼	+ ⅛
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	3	12	12	12	
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
11½	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	4	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅜
12	9½	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	6	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	6	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	3	12½	12¼	12¼	Mar31
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	32½	32	32½	+ ½
2½	1½	Am Ice	8	1⅝	1½	1⅝	Mar31
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	14	14	14	
7⅞	4½	Am International	5	5	4⅞	5	+ ½
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	9	14	13	13½	+1
74½	45	Am Locomot pf	1	45	45	45	
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.20e)	7	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	4	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
38¾	23	Am Metal (3g)	11	26	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅜
105½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	99½	99½	99½	Mar30
7⅛	3¾	Amw & Lt	24	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
40	19	Am P & L $6pf(1⅞k)	4	21	19	20½	+1½
33	16½	Am P&L$5pf(.93¾k)	3	18¼	17	18	+1¾
14½	9	Am Rad & St S (.60)	76	10	9½	9¾	+ ⅝
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	18	14¾	14¼	14⅝	+ ¾
78	58	Am Rail Mill pf(4½)	3	61½	61¼	61½	+2½
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Razor (2)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Mar31
14¼	7½	Am Seating	6	8⅜	8½	8⅜	+1
56¾	28½	Am Smelt & R(1¼e)	49	31⅝	30½	31½	+2¼
131	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	1	103¼	103¼	103¼	Mar31
52	47	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	47	47	47	Mar30
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (¾e)	26	18⅝	17⅜	18⅜	+1⅞
11¾	6½	Am Stores	5	7	6⅞	7	
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	24	22½	24	Mar31
117½	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	102	102	102	+ ⅝
18½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1)	15	14¾	13	13	Mar31
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	87	114¾	111	112¾	+1½
71	58	Am Tobacco (5)	1	60	58½	60	+2
72¾	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	16	62½	61	62¼	
139⅝	134	Am Tob pf (6)	1	131	130	131	—3
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	15	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅜
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	28	6⅞	6½	6⅝	— ⅜
86	76	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	79¼	79	79	Mar 8
5⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	16	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
35¾	23⅝	Am Wool pf	17	25	24½	24½	+ ⅞
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	31	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+ ⅜
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	25	25	25	Mar31
36¾	21⅝	Anaconda (¼e)	167	24⅜	23¼	23⅞	+1½
50	29	Anacón W & C	3	30	30	30	+1
18	10¾	AnchorHockGl(.15e)	11	12	11⅜	11½	+ ⅜
19	10	Andes Copper	1	10	10	10	Mar31
3½	2	A P W Paper	2	2¼	2	2	Mar31
30¼	21	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	9	21	20	20	—1
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	3	82	82	82	
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	31	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	31	31	31	+ ½
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	24¼	ArmstrongCork(¼e)	7	27	26½	26½	+1
7½	5½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	2	5½	5½	5½	
5¼	2½	Artloom Corp	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
8⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ½
69	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	69	69	69	Mar 9
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	27	27	27	Mar31
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	29	25¼	23½	24½	+2¼
72	42⅞	Atch T & S F pf (5)	13	45	44	44	+1½
27⅜	14	Atl Coast Line(1½g)	10	15¾	14⅜	15½	+1½
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	4½	4½	4½	Mar31
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	7	7	7	Mar31
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	35	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
107	104¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	105	105	105	— ½
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	4	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅜
43	39	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	39½	39½	39½	— ¼
48	36	Atlas Pow (½e)	1	36	36	36	
7⅜	4¾	Atlas Tack	4	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
6½	3	Auburn Auto	6	3⅛	3	3	Mar31
3¼	2	Aust Nichols	2	2	2	2	
4⅝	2½	Aviation Corp	12	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ¼
		B					
10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	50	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ¾
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	40	4¾	4¼	4¾	+ ¾
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	10	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅜
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	29	29	29	Mar31
19	12⅛	Barber Co	6	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅝
10½	5	Barker Bros	10	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
16⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	19	11⅜	10¾	11⅜	+ ⅜
12¾	9	Bayuk Cigar(.18¾e)	7	9½	9	9½	+ ⅛
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	3	12	11¾	11¾	Mar31
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Mar25
103⅞	94¾	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	2	94¾	94¾	94¾	Mar31
8⅜	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	14	6	5¾	5¾	Mar31
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	19	9½	8⅞	9½	+ ¾
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	12	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (2½a)	11	27½	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅜
65⅞	40	Beth Steel	116	44	42¾	44	+2⅝
16½	13	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	7	13½	13	13	Mar31
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	76	76	76	+1
28	18	Bigelow-Sanf	4	18	18	18	
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	6	10¾	10¼	10¼	Mar31
15½	10½	Blaw-Knox	10	11	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
35½	20¼	Boeing Airplane	71	23½	22½	22⅞	+1⅜
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	4	17¾	17¼	17¾	+1¾
13⅞	9¾	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
19⅝	15⅜	Borden Co (1.60)	25	16¼	16	16¼	+ ½
28½	16½	Borg-Warner	23	18⅜	17¼	17½	+ ½
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	2	2	2	
22¼	14	Bower Rol Bear(⅛e)	1	14	14	14	
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	25	6¼	5⅝	6¼	+ ⅝
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg	51	15¼	14	15¼	+2
30½	20	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	1	20	20	20	Mar31
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	1	28½	28½	28½	— ½
2¾	1½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	9	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9¾	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	4	4	4	4	+ ¼
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	15	6½	5⅞	6½	+ ¾
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	2	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ½
21½	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¾
41	34¼	Brown Shoe (3)	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	Mar24
11	5½	Brunswick-Balke	7	6	6	6	+ ⅛
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	16	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅜
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	30	3⅞	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	10	3½	3	3½	+ ⅛
20	13¼	Bullard Co (¼e)	3	14¼	13¼	13¼	Mar31
32¼	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	3	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¾
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Mar31
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mac(.30e)	10	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Mar31
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Mar29
8⅝	5¾	Butler Bros (.60)	2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
22	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	17¼	16⅜	17¼	+ ⅝
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Z	7	3	2¾	2¾	+ ¼
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	4	6¾	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (⅛e)	3	13¼	13⅜	13¼	Mar31
		C					
24½	15½	Calif Packing (1½a)	6	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+ ⅜
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (3½)	1	45	45	45	Mar31
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	25	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hecla	25	6¼	5¾	6¼	+1
15¾	9¾	Campbell Wyant (1)	7	10	9⅝	10	+ ¼
19¾	12½	Can Dry G Ale	25	13⅜	13	13¼	+ ¾
8⅛	5	Canad Pacific	54	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅜
36	29	Cannon Mills (1e)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ¼
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
18	13	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	1	13	13	13	— ¾
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.05e)	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	4	68	66	68	+3½
55½	29¾	Caterpil Tract(½e)	14	31¼	30⅜	31¼	+1¾
103	100½	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	2	100½	100½	100½	Mar30
18⅝	9	Celanese Corp	7	10¾	10	10	+ ⅝
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	1	14½	14½	14½	Mar31
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	7	21	21	21	+1
4½	2	Cent Foundry	2	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
11	7	Cent RR NJ	2	7	7	7	Mar29
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4½	4½	4½	Mar31
5½	3¼	Century Rib M(.10e)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (1e)	18	30⅝	29¾	29¾	+1¼
8⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	8	5¼	5	5½	+ ⅛
30½	18¾	Champ Pap & F(¾e)	3	20	20	20	+1¼
12¼	7	Checker Cab	1	7	7	7	Mar30
38½	23½	Ches & Ohio(1¼e)	24	25	24	25	+1½
89	80	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	80	80	80	Mar31
48½	27½	Ches Corp (3)	3	29¼	29¼	29¼	+2¼
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	6	½	½	½	Mar29
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	5	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
4⅝	2	Chi & N West pf	3	2¾	2	2⅜	+ ⅜
1¼	½	Chi Great West	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	12	2½	2½	2½	
14	8⅞	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
1	½	Chi M St P & P	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅞	Chi M St P & P pf	13	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
32½	22	Chi Pneu T cv pf(3)	1	23	23	23	
1¼	⅝	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
2½	●1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2⅞	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	1½	1½	1½	
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (¼e)	1	8	8	8	Mar29
16¾	12	Chicka Cot O (½e)	1	12	12	12	Mar31
5⅛	3¼	Childs Co	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
63⅛	35⅝	Chrysler Corp	165	39½	38½	39⅝	+2⅛
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.40e)	7	10¾	10	10	
3¾	2	City Stores	1	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	5	12¾	11½	11½	Mar31
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¼e)	3	15½	15⅜	15⅜	Mar31
41	32½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	7	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
15½	10½	Cluet Peabody (.40e)	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
125	105½	Coca-Cola (½e)	6	108½	108	108	Mar31
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Mar28
11⅞	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	6	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
96½	87⅛	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	1	83½	83½	83½	—8½
27⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (½e)	14	15½	14½	15½	—2¼
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	3	10	10	10	+ ⅜
22¼	13	ColumBr'castA(.40e)	2	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
21¼	13	ColumBr'castB(.40e)	1	13	13	13	Mar29
9⅝	5½	Colum G & E (.45g)	52	5⅞	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
79	68	Col G & E pf A (6)	2	68	68	68	Mar29
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	7	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ¾
34	28½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	27½	27½	27½	—1
76	55	Colum Carbon (4)	5	54	53¾	54	—1
38¾	23	Coml Credit (4)	9	24¾	23⅞	24¾	+1⅛
95	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	84	84	84	Mar28
40¼	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	20	32¼	31½	31⅝	
99	90	Com In T cv pf (4¼)	1	90	90	90	Mar31
10	5⅞	Coml Solvents (.80)	5	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
2	1	Comwith & South	35	1½	1	1	
42¼	25	Com & Sou pf(1½k)	6	28	27½	28	+2¼
27⅜	22½	Comwlth Edis (1¼)	8	22⅝	22¾	22⅝	+ ⅜
7¼	4	Conde Nast	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
28¾	20⅝	Congoleum-N'n(¼e)	8	16½	15⅝	16½	+1
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Mar29
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	13	12⅝	11¾	12½	+1
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	5	5	5	+ ½
25⅞	17	Cons Edison (½e)	47	18¾	17¾	18¾	+1⅜
96½	90	Cons Edison pf (5)	10	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	4	1½	1⅜	1½	
6⅛	4½	Consol Film pf (¾k)	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
5¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	6	3	2⅞	3	Mar31
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	53	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
101½	98¾	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	6	98¾	98¾	98¾	Mar30
79	68	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	2	68	68	68	Mar29
95½	87⅛	Collins & Aik (½e)	14	15½	14½	15½	—2¼
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	3	10	10	10	+ ⅜
22¼	13	ColumBr'castA(.40e)	2	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
21¼	13	ColumBr'castB(.40e)	1	13	13	13	Mar29
9⅝	5½	Colum G & E (.45g)	52	5⅞	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
79	68	Col G & E pf A (6)	2	68	68	68	Mar29
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	7	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ¾
34	28½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	27½	27½	27½	—1
76	55	Colum Carbon (4)	5	54	53¾	54	—1
38¾	23	Coml Credit (4)	9	24¾	23⅞	24¾	+1⅛
95	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	84	84	84	Mar28
40¼	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	20	32¼	31½	31⅝	
99	90	Com In T cv pf (4¼)	1	90	90	90	Mar31
10	5⅞	Coml Solvents (.80)	5	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
2	1	Comwith & South	35	1½	1	1	
42¼	25	Com & Sou pf(1½k)	6	28	27½	28	+2¼
27⅜	22½	Comwlth Edis (1¼)	8	22⅝	22¾	22⅝	+ ⅜
7¼	4	Conde Nast	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
28¾	20⅝	Congoleum-N'n(¼e)	8	16½	15⅝	16½	+1
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Mar29
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	13	12⅝	11¾	12½	+1
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	5	5	5	+ ½
25⅞	17	Cons Edison (½e)	47	18¾	17¾	18

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
40 3⅜s 43-40 June	105.28	105.24	105.28
2 3⅜ 43-41 Mch	107.1	106.31	107.1
4 3¼s 41	107.11	107.8	107.8
2 3¼s 47-43	108	108	108
34 3¼s 45-43	107.18	107.17	107.18
17 3¼s 46-44	107.15	107.9	107.12
2 4-34-44	111.31	111.31	111.31
99 2¾s 47-45	104.3	103.25	103.25
25 2½s 45	103.4	103.4	103.4
200 3¾s 56-46	110.14	110.8	110.8
28 3s 48-46	105.8	105.6	105.6
8 3½s 49-46	106.8	106.2	106.3
28 4¼s 52-47	116.14	116.8	116.8
25 2¾s 51-48	102	102	102
25 2½s 48	101.2	101.2	101.2
55 3½s 63-49	105.24	105.23	105.23
113 3½s 83-49	99.25	99.19	99.19
87 2¾s 54-51	101.4	100.27	100.27
86 3s 55-51	104.1	103.29	103.29
20 2½s 60-55	102	101.26	101.26
12 2¾s 59-56	100.21	100.19	100.19

Federal Farm Mortgage

16 3s 47-42	104	103.28	104
27 3s 49-44	103.15	103.15	103.15

Home Owners' Loan

5 2¾s 49-39	101.15	101.15	101.15
15 2¼s 44-42	101.15	101.14	101.15
10 3s 52-44	103.16	103.14	103.14

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
Adams Exp 4s '48	90	90	90
1 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	100	100	100
7 Alleghany 5s 44	49	47½	49
2 Alleghany 5s 49	45	45	45
13 Alleghany 5s 50 st	20	20	20
6 Allied Strs 4½s 51	79	79	79
33 Allis Chalm 4s 52	97¾	96¾	97¾
21 Am & For P5s2030	40½	40	40½
3 Am IGChem 5½s '49	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Am Int 5½s 49	80	80	80
3 Am T&T 5½s 43	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
64 Am T&T 3¼s 66	100	99⅝	99⅝
33 Am T&T 3¼s 61	100½	100¼	100¼
1 Am W W & E 6s '78	84	84	84
35 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103½	103	103½
1 Arm Del 4½s 39	91¼	91¼	91¼
22 Arm Del 4s '55	90¼	89⅞	90¼
72 AT & SF 4s '95	100⅝	100	100⅛
13 AT & SF adj 4s '95 st	88⅝	88½	88½
1 AT & SF cv 4½s '48	90½	90½	90½
15 AT & SF cv 4s '60	71½	70⅞	71½
3 A C Line 4½s '64	55	55	55
3 Auburn Auto 4¾s '39	15	15	15
8 B & O rfg 6s '95	19½	18½	19½
1 B & O 1st 5s '48	42½	42½	42½
2 B & O rfg 5½s '95	18½	18½	18½
17 B & O 5s '96 F	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 B & O 5s 2000 D	18	18	18
97 B & O cv 4½s '60	13¼	12	13¼
7 B & O 4s '48	40	40	40
1 B & O 4s PLE & WV '41	21½	21½	21½
12 B & O 8s S W '50	27½	27	27
3 B & O T C '59	30½	30	30½
6 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	116¾	116½	116½
25 Beth Steel 4¼s '60	100½	100⅛	100½
60 Beth Steel 3½s '66	102⅝	102	102⅛
51 Beth Stl 3½s '52	83	82⅞	82⅞
22 Boston & Me 5s '67	24½	24	24½
13 Bost & Me 4¾s & JJ '61	23	23	23
1 Boston & Me 5s '33	23¼	23¼	23¼
12 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	102½	102½	102½
2 Bgly Man Tr 4½s '66	36¾	36¼	36¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '45	98½	98½	98½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	65	65	65
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	82	82	82
2 Buf R & P 4½s '57	17⅞	17	17
1 Bur C R & No 5s '34	7½	7½	7½
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	115	115	115
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	115¼	115¼	115¼
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113	113	113
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112½	112½	112½
6 Can Nor 6½s '46	121⅛	121¼	121⅛
16 Can Pac 5s '44	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
3 Can Pac 5s '54	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Can Pac 4s '60	88	88	88
6 Can Pac 4s perp	74	74	74
1 Caro C & O 5s '38	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Carriers & Gen 5s '60	83	83	83
4 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	91¾	91	91
3 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	107½	107½	107½
3 Cen N Y Pow 3¼s '62	102½	102½	102½
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	40¾	40¾	40¾
5 Certain-td 5½s '48	49¼	49	49
1 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	104	104	104
12 C & O 4½s '92	111½	111½	111½
5 C & O 3½s '96D	85½	85½	85½
5 CB&Q gen)4s '58	94½	94½	94½
3 CB&Q 4s 'Ill '49	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1 Chi Gt West 4s '59	16½	15¾	16¼
1 Chi I & L 5s '47	10	10	10
1 Chi I & L 5s '66	4½	4½	4½
15 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8	7½	8
228 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅞	2¾	2¾
1 CM&St gen 4s '89	22½	22½	22½
1 Chi&NW 4½s '36	15¾	15¼	15¼
4 Chi&NW 5m 5s '87	16¼	15¼	15¼
18 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4	3⅞	4
2 Chi & NW 3½s '87	14	14	14
5 CRI & P 4½s '52 A ct	6⅜	5⅜	5⅝
1 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	6⅛	6¼	6¼
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	100¾	100½	100¾
5 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	71	71	71
3 Childs Co 5s '43	49	48⅞	49
10 Cinn Gas & El 3½s '67	106¾	106¾	106¾
7 CCC&StL 4½s '77	44¾	44¼	44¼
1 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	73	73	73
1 Col & So 4½s '80	31	31	31
6 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	90	89½	90
23 Colombia G 5s '52 May	90½	90¼	90⅜
10 Colombia G 5s 1961	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
31 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	106½	106	106
7 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	95⅝	95½	95⅝
34 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100½	100	100½
11 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	100½	100	100
3 Comwlth Ed 4½s '57	110	110	110
1 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '58	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Con Edis 3¼s '46	102	100	100
2 Con Edis 3s '56	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
13 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	105⅝	105¼	105¼
20 Con Oil 3½s '51	93	92¾	92¾
5 Consum Pow 3½s '65	103¼	102½	102½
8 Crown Will 6s '51	102½	102½	102½
7 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	32⅜	31⅞	32⅜
2 Cuba RR 7½s '46	45	45	45
7 Del & Hud rfg 4s .43	31½	30	31½
1 Del & R G 4s '36	10	10	10
5 D & R West 5s '55	4¼	4¼	4¼
5 D & R G W 5s '78	5¾	5¼	5¾
5 Dow Chem 3s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107½	107	107
1 El Paso NatGas4½s'51	103	103	103
29 Erie rfg 5s '67	10½	9¾	10½
21 Erie rfg 5s '75	10	10	10
4 Erie 1st 4s, '96	35	34½	35
25 Erie gen lien 4s '96	17	16	17
3 Erie cv 4s '53 B	12½	12½	12½
1 Fla E Est 5s '74	4½	4½	4½
15 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
24 G Mot Accept 3¼s'51	101¼	101	101
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	40	39¾	40
3 Goodrich 4½s'56	84	84	84
4 Goodrich 6s'45	78½	78½	78½
94 Goodyr T&R 5s'57	102¼	101½	102⅜
3 Gouth Sllt Hos 5s'46	75	75	75
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	88½	88½	88½
3 Gt Nor 5s'73	80	80	80
7 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	72	71¾	72
6 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	71¼	71	71
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
12 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	80	79½	80
8 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	74½	74¼	74½
40 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	64	64	64
2 G Bay & W deb B	7¾	7¾	7¾
5 Gulf St Util 4s'66	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s'47	100	99½	100
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	107½	107½	107½
4 Ill Cen 4s'53	34½	34	34½
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	35	35	35
5 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	26	24¾	26
8 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	32	29½	32
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	29	28½	29
4 Ill Steel 4½s'40	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	102	101⅝	102
38 Interb R Tr 7s'32	43	42	42⅞
8 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	41	40⅝	41
5 Interb R Tr 6s'32	10½	10	10½
76 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	4	4	4
4 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	44	43½	44
3 Interlake Iron 4s'47	66½	65	66½
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	3	3	3
10 Int Hydro El 6s'44	51½	50½	50⅞
1 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	38½	38½	38⅝
1 Int Paper 5s'55	57	55	57
48 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	75	74	74½
36 Int T&T 4½s'52	42	41	42
67 Int T&T 5s'55	45	44	45
8 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	90½	90	90
7 KSF&S Mem 4s '36	23½	23½	23½
10 K C South 5s '50	46	44⅞	46
4 K C South 3s '50	63½	63½	63½
6 K C Term 4s '60	104	103⅞	104
5 Kans G & E 4½s '80	105	104½	104½
2 Keith Jr Rf 6s '46	81½	81½	81½
6 Koppers Co 4s '51	101½	101½	101½
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	94	49	49
8 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	47	47	47
5 Lac Gas 5s '39	80	80	80
2 Leh G&N 4½s '54A	48½	48	48
5 Leh Val Coal 5s '44	94¼	94¼	94¼
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	18¾	18½	18½
6 Leh Val 4½s 2003	14	13	14
60 Leh Val 4s 2003	13⅜	12	13⅜
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	129	129	129
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	122	122	122
20 Liquid Carb 4s '47	99½	99¼	99½
5 Loews 3½s '46	94½	94½	94½
10 Lorillard Co 5s '51	117	117	117
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	64	64	64
22 Louis-& N Un 4s '40	100¼	100	100
2 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	65	65	65
30 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	102	102	102
6 Manhat Ry 4s '90	17½	17½	17½
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	16½	16½	16½
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	86	86	86
3 McCrory Strs 5s '51	99	99	99
6 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	93½	93½	93½
7 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	93	91½	91½
3 MetWSideElChi4s '38	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
11 MilElRy&L 5s '61 B	98¾	98½	98½
2 Mil El Ry & L 5s '71	97	97	97
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	2½	2½	2½
3 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	62	62	62
3 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	8½	8½	8½
4 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	8½	8¼	8½
17 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	30	28¾	30
4 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	11	11	11
4 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	48½	48	48½
10 Mo Pac 5½s '49	4	4	4
15 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17	16¾	17
10 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	17	17	17
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17	17	17
50 Mo Pac 5s '81 ct	15½	15½	15½
21 Mo Pac 4s '75	4½	4¼	4½
6 Mor&Essex3½s2000	50½	50	50
34 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	93½	93½	93¼
9 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	100½	100⅝	100½
10 Nat RyMex 4s '77asd	1½	1¼	1¾
5 Natl Steel 4s '65	103½	103½	103½
7 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	105½	105½	105½
3 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	86¾	86¾	86⅞
1 N O Pub Svc 5s '55B	86	86	86
7 NOTex & NE 4½s '52	25½	25	25½
5 N O Tex&M 5s '54B	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
3 N O Tex&Mex 5s '56C	25	25	25
6 NO Tex & M 4½s '56	23	23	23
7 NY&Q'nsE&P2½s'65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
22 NYC rfg 5s 2013	46	45	46
50 NYC 4½s 2013A	41	39	40⅝
11 NYC cn '98	58½	57½	58½
1 NY@ 3¾s '46	65	65	65
13 NYC 3¼s '52	55	54	55
12 NYC&HR½s 2013	40¼	39	40¼
9 NYC&HR 3½s '97	81	80	81
9 NYC Ls Sh 3½s '98	58¼	58	58
13 NY Chi&St L 6s '38	35	33	35
14 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	34½	33¾	34½
17 NYCh&StL 4½s '78	30	30	30
53 NY Dock Co 5s '38	92	82	88
5 NY Dock 5s '38 ct	46	45½	45½
2 NY Dock Co 4s '51	45	45	45
27 NY Edis 3¼s '65	103⅛	102⅝	102⅝
5 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	17	16¼	17
5 NYNH&H 4s '56	14	13¾	14
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	5	5	5
1 NYNH&H Con 5s '54	11¼	11¼	11¼
12 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	6½	6	6½
2 NY Steam 6s 47	104½	104½	104½
5 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	8	8	8
9 NY Tel 4½s 39	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 NY Tel 3½s 67	105	105	105
2 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Niagara Falls P3½s 66	106	106	106
1 Niagara Sh 5½s 50	82⅝	82⅛	82½
10 Norf Sou 5s 61A	9	8⅞	8⅞
8 Norf & W 4s 96	111¼	111	111¼
1 Nor Am Co 5s 61	97	97	97
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s 63	102½	102½	102½
5 Nor Am Ed 5s 57A	100¾	100¾	100¾
11 Nor Pac 6s 2047	58½	58	58¼
10 Nor Pac 4s 97	77⅝	76¾	77⅝
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	48	47¼	48
20 Ohio Ed 4s 65	98½	98⅜	98½
13 OklahomaG&E 3¾s66	101½	101⅜	101⅜
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	97	97	97
6 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s46	111¾	111¾	111½
7 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	92½	92½	92½
9 Pac Coast 6s 46	61	60⅞	61
16 Pac Gas & E 3¾s 66	99	98¾	98¾
8 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	103½	102⅞	103½
21 Pac Gas & E 4s 64	107½	107	107
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	103¾	103½	103¾
5 T&T 3¼s 66B	102⅝	102¾	102⅝
1 Para Rwy 3s 55ct	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
2 Para Pict 6s 55	82	82	82
9 Para Pict 3¼s'47	57½	57½	57½
28 Pen P&Lt 4½s 81	93¼	92¾	93
11 Pen RR gen 5s 68	100	99½	100
5 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
25 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	92	90½	91½
8 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	69½	69	69⅜
5 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
3 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	85¾	85¾	85¾
3 Pen RR 4s '48	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Pen RR 3½s '70	81	81	81
5 Pen RR 3½s '52	67	66	67
60 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	100	99½	100
5 Phil Bal & W 4½s '77C	100¼	100¼	100¼
9 Phila Co 6s '67	79	78½	79
5 Phil Elec 3½s '67	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Phil Read C & I 6s '49	3¾	3¼	3¼
2 Ph Read C & I 5s '73	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
5 Philippine Ry 4s '37	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 PCP&L 5s '54 D	96	96	96
10 PCC & SL 5s '75 B	97	97	97
5 PCC & Ct L 4½s'77	91¼	91	91¼
15 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	44¼	43½	44¼
15 Postal Tel & C 5s '53	10	10	10
5 Potomac El P 3¼s '66	106	106	106
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Radio Keith 6s '41	52½	52½	52½
11 Readg 4½s '97 A	70¾	70	70
7 Rem Rand 4½s '56	85¼	85¼	85¼
5 Republic Steel 4½s'61	72	72	72
1 Republic Steel 4½s'56	72	72	72
2 Republic Steel 4½s'50	104	104	104
9 Richfield Oil 4s '52	90	90	90
10 Saguenay Pow 4½s'66	99¼	99¼	99¼
11 St L S F 4s '50 A	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2 St L SW 5s '52	15	15	15
12 St L S W W rfg 5s '90	9¾	9⅜	9⅜
1 St LSW 1st 4s '89	45	45	45
3 StPaul UnDep 5s 72	110½	110½	110½
1 San Diego G&E 4s'65	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Sante Fe P&P 5s'42	110	110	110
1 Schulco 6½s'46	16	16	16
15 Seab A L cn 6s '45	6⅜	6	6⅜
5 Sea A L 4s '50 st	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
7 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	93	91½	91½
1 Sea-AllFla 6s'35A ct	2¾	2¾	2¾
31 Shell Un 3½s '51	97⅝	96¾	96⅞
5 Skelly Oil 4s '51	91	90¼	91
5 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	105	105	105
3 Sou Kraft 4½s '46	88	87¾	87¾
3 Sou Pac 4½s'68	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝
33 Sou Pac 4½s'81	33	31½	33
20 So Pac 4½s'69	32¼	31⅝	32¼
7 So Pac rfg 4s '55	62	60½	62
20 So Pac 4s '49	36⅜	36¼	36¼
4 So Pac 3¾s'46	51½	51½	51½
11 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	42⅞	42	42⅞
10 South Ry 6½s'56	32¾	31	32¾
23 So Ry gen 6s '56	31	28½	30½

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
100	100	NY Steam $7 pf	20	100	100	100	Jan 15
88⅛	85½	NY Steam $6 pf	30	86¾	86	86	Mar23
106¾	100	Norf & West pf (4)	20	100½	100½	100½	Mar30
93¾	84¾	Northern Cent (4)	70	85½	84¼	84¼	Mar 7
31½	27½	Northwest Tel (3)	50	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
22	12¾	Norwalk T&R pf	10	12¾	12¾	12¾	Mar30
96	85	Omnibus Cp pf (8)	10	83½	83½	83½	—1½
128¼	122	Otis Elevator pf (6)	20	123¾	123¾	123¾	— ¼
50	42¼	Outlet Co (3)	20	42¼	42¼	42¼	Jan 26
1937	Sale	Outlet pf (7)	10	115	115	115	Jun 10
5⅝	2½	Pac Coast	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
18	10½	Pac Coast 1 pf	50	11½	11½	11¼	Mar31
8½	3¼	Pac Coast 2 pf	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
89		Pac Tel&Tel (1½e)	100	90	87	87	—2
140	132½	Pac T&T pf (6)	50	135½	133	135½	+2½
55½	27¼	Panhandle P & R pf	20	29	28½	28½	Mar31
94	90½	Paraffine pf (4)	10	91	91	91	Mar29
112½	110	Peoples Dr pf (6½)	10	110	110	110	Mar29
38⅛	15	Pere Marq pf	30	16½	16	16	Mar31
37¼	17⅜	Pere Marq pr pf	10	17	17	17	+1
2½	1½	Phila Rap Tr	50	1½	1½	1½	Mar28
4½	2¼	Phila Rap Tr pf	10	2½	2½	2½	Mar30
50½	48	Phillips Jones pf (7)	20	50½	48	48	Mar 9
35	30½	Phoenix H pf (3½)	10	33	33	33	Mar18
50½	40	Pirelli (1.6834g)	50	50	50	50	Mar22
16⅝	6	Pitt & West Va	160	7¼	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
61	41	Pitt Coke&Ir pf (5)	10	41	41	41	Mar30
166	163	Pitt Pt Wayne (7)	20	163	163	163	Feb 2
174	171½	Pitt Pt Way pf(7)	20	173	173	173	Mar17
46	22	Pitt Steel pf	60	23¾	22	22	Mar29
28½	12	Pitt Steel 5% pf	160	14⅜	13	13¾	+1¾
45	30	Pitt Steel pr pf	10	30	30	30	Mar23
12	10	Pitt Term Coal pf	10	10	10	10	Mar31
55	52	Pitt United pf	20	52½	52	52	Mar25
120⅛	117	Procter & G pf (5)	10	119½	119½	119½	+ ½
143	132	Pub S NJ 8% pf (8)	30	135	132	135	+3
73¼	4	RR Sec Ill Cen Stk	60	4	4	4	Mar25
41	34¼	Real Silk Hos pf	50	34¼	34¼	34¼	Mar29
66⅞	46	Rens & Saratoga(8)	10	46	46	46	Mar25
85	75	Rev Cop & B pf (7)	10	75	75	75	Mar28
64½	62½	R C&B 5¼%pf(5¼)	20	62½	62½	62½	Feb 24
58½	51¼	ReynoldsTob(1.20e)	70	55	55	55	Mar28
105	79	Safe St 7% pf (7)	70	80½	79	79	Mar31
93	68	Safe St 6% pf (6)	20	70	68	68	Mar31
81	58	Safe St 5% pf (5)	10	58	58	58	Mar31
5¼	2½	St L Southwest	40	2	2	2	Mar31
1937	Sale	St L Southwest pf	70	10	10	10	Nov30
42	36½	Scott Paper (.40e)	10	35½	35½	35½	— ¼
27¾	21½	Sheaffer Pen (1e)	10	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
82½	55	Sloss-Sheffield	70	45	45	45	Mar31
100	93½	Sloss-Sh Stl pf (6)	30	94¼	94¼	94¼	Mar30
140	128	So P R Sug pf (8)	10	134	134	134	Mar31
46	29	Spalding 1 pf	10	35	35	35	
1937	Sale	Spear & Co pf (5½)	10	75	75	75	Nov30
39	29	Spicer Mfg pf A (3)	110	29¼	29	29	Mar30
61	50	Spiegel pf (4½)	20	51	51	51	
125	119½	Sun Oil pf (6)	20	123½	123½	123½	Mar24
47	35	Talot (J)ptc pf(2¾)	10	35	35	35	Mar29
56	50	The Fair pf (7)	60	50	50	50	Mar23
44	16	Twin City R T pf	50	21	20	20½	+ ½
114	110⅜	United Bisc pf (7)	20	114	114	114	Mar29
80½	64	United Dye pf (7)	20	60	60	60	—4
7⅞	3½	US Distributing pf	40	3¾	3½	3½	Mar31
169¾	162¼	US Gypsum pf (7)	10	162¼	162¼	162¼	Mar28
42	40¾	US Tobacco pf	50	41¼	41	41¼	+. ¼
147⅝	138	Univ Leaf T pf (8)	90	143	138	138	Mar28
54	27½	Univ Pictures 1 pf	20	29¾	29	29¾	+2¾
25	16	Vadsco Sales pf	10	16½	16½	16½	Mar31
101	97	Van Raalte 1 pf (7)	100	98	97	97	Mar29
1937	Sale	Vick Shr & Pac (5)	50	66	66	66	Sep 27
1937	Sale	Vick Shr&Pac pf(5)	10	86	86	86	Apr17
110½	105	Va El & P $6 pf (6)	100	106½	105	105	
4½	2½	Va Iron C & C	40	2¾	2¾	2¾	Mar30
15¾	5¼	Va Iron C & C pf	30	6	6

Equal Pay Plan For Australians Needs New Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The right of women to the same rates of wages as men for the same kind of work was emphasized by speakers at the first interstate conference held here of the Council of Action for Equal Pay.

The conference passed a resolution urging the necessity for an alteration of the Commonwealth Constitution to bring this about, and stating that a petition to the House of Representatives should be prepared. Many women's organizations and industrial and other bodies, including the Public Service Association and Teachers' Federation, were represented at the conference.

The joint presidents, George Weir and Miss Mary Heagney, stated that because women's wages were legally fixed by the Arbitration Court at about 54 per cent of men's, the standard of living of the average woman worker was below the normal Australian standard unless their wages were supplemented in some way.

"More than 27 per cent of women under the Public Service Act are classed as temporary, but are engaged on work of a definitely permanent nature," said Edward F. O'Sullivan, secretary of the Public Service Association. "This represents a systematic flouting of the spirit and intention of the Public Service Act. This Act sanctions temporary employment for limited periods only. It is the most glaring example of deliberate exploitation of female labor."

Mr. O'Sullivan said that in the education services there are slightly more women than men, but much less opportunity is provided for the advancement of women teachers. Salaries for female teachers, he stated, are four fifths of those of men teachers of similar classification. The rates for other women in the Public Service are tied to a base which is £92 10s. a year less than that for men.

Swiss Approve Ban On Fascists and Reds

By the Associated Press

Berne, Switzerland, April 1

The National Council, lower House of the Swiss Parliament, yesterday approved the revised constitution of the Canton of Geneva, which forbids Communist, National Socialist or Fascist organizations in that Canton (State). The vote was 112 to 42.

Canada's Railways To Be Investigated By Senate Group

OTTAWA, April 1 (CP)—A special committee of 20 Senators will investigate Canada's railway problems. This was decided recently when the upper House adopted the motion of Senator F. B. Black, Conservative, made an amendment to the resolution of Senator C. P. Beaubien, Conservative, which called on the Government to relieve the country of its railway burden.

Debate on the railways has been in progress for the past month in the Senate with the whole issue of amalgamation thrown into the arena. Addresses delivered throughout Canada by Sir Edward Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, have been extensively quoted, and Sir Edwards' pronouncements on joint management of the roads have been approved by some Senators and attacked by others.

Government Leader Dandurand declared against unification of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway, believing joint management could not accomplish more than had been attempted by the committee established for the purpose of effecting co-operative economies.

Phone

(Continued from Page 1)

pany and its subsidiaries which is expected to serve as the foundation for telephone regulation. Appropriations for the investigation have aggregated $1,500,000, and a force of experts and assistants, numbering at one time 302 persons, was employed. The record constitutes 8,441 printed pages of testimony and 2,140 exhibits.

Commissioner Walker claims that some substantial results in the public interest are already visible. These are listed as including: various reductions in long-distance telephone rates, approximating $24,000,000 annually; reduction or discontinuance of extra charges for hand telephone sets, approximately $5,000,000 annually; revision of wire service charges for radio broadcasting; improvements in manufacturing and accounting practices of the Western Electric Company, the A. T. & T.'s manufacturing subsidiary; liberalization of licensing policies in non-communications fields by the Telephone Company Research Corporation; reduction in the interest rate charged by the A. T. & T. on temporary loans to its associated companies from 6 per cent to 5 per cent.

Depreciation Reserves

One point in the company practices which comes in for particular criticism is the calculation of depreciation reserves. The investigators point out that the Bell system operating companies set aside annually large sums out of earnings from customers to provide for depreciation. These reserves at the end of 1936 amounted to $1,145,214,088, or about 28 per cent of the original cost of the depreciable property. Yet the companies have argued generally in rate cases that only an actual observed physical depreciation of 5 or 10 per cent should be deducted from their cost in arriving at the base on which rates are to be allowed.

"The difference between the amounts earned for annual depreciation and the amount of depreciation deducted for rate purposes represents in effect additions to the allowed rates of return. Telephone subscribers, therefore, have been forced to pay rates which will produce a fair return, as well as current depreciation charges, on the value of the property contributed by them through telephone rates. These excessive depreciation reserves have been used by the Bell system companies to finance new construction, thereby enabling them to obtain a source of capital free from the burden of interest or dividend requirement," the tentative report says.

The policy recommendations on this point are that annual depreciation charges be made as nearly equal as possible to the actual depreciation taking place in the property and that accumulated reserves for this purpose be held as trust funds for the benefit of subscribers.

An incidental recommendation is that large executive pensions payable under the company's pension plan "should be reduced drastically" and that the company's "asserted right to revoke or suspend pension benefits earned under the terms of the plan should be abrogated."

Canadian Architectural Contest

OTTAWA, April 1 (CP)—Mr. W. D. Euler, Trade Minister, has announced that Mr. W. F. Williams of Nelson, British Columbia, had been awarded first place in the architectural contest for the Canadian Government pavilion to be erected at the World's Fair in New York next year.

Mr. Williams will be commissioned by the Department of Trade and Commerce to prepare working drawings, details, and specifications for which he will be paid a sum calculated at 3 per cent of the cost of the building, $75,000.

Second prize of $300 in the contest which was open to practically every architect in the Dominion went to Mr. Ernest Narott of Montreal, while the third award of $200 went to the firm of Ross and MacDonald, also of Montreal.

Every design was anonymous, the name of the architect being placed in a sealed envelope with a number. Decesions of the contest judges were unanimous.

The Canadian Pavilion will be on modern lines to conform with the general scheme of other exhibition buildings at the Fair. The framing will be of wood and the exterior of metal with stucco finish. Floor area for the exhibits will comprise 17,000 square feet.

'Must Have Ships'—Kennedy

LONDON, April 1 (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy declared last night the United States was determined to maintain a merchant marine as an "auxiliary of defense" but had no aggressive designs on the world's shipping trade.

The Ambassador, who was chairman of the United States Maritime Commission before President Roosevelt assigned him to the Court of St. James's, spoke at the annual dinner of the Chamber of Shipping.

He concurred in the theory that a "domestic flag fleet" is more important as auxiliary to the armed forces of a nation than for trade.

"From the standpoint of trade and defense," he said, "the American Merchant Marine is dangerously weak. . . . Ninety per cent of the entire American fleet will be obsolete by 1942."

Mr. Kennedy cited United States plans to build a "great navy" and declared the Nation needs a merchant marine "approximately the size we now have."

It would be "stupid on our part to spend hundreds of millions, even billions, of dollars," he declared, to build up the Navy unless the United States were "prepared to maintain auxiliary vessels without which the fighting fleet would be greatly handicapped."

The American people, he said, intend to "maintain a foreign-going fleet of whatever size is deemed essential for the national welfare."

But, he added, the United States has no "ambitions at sea beyond those necessary to assure reasonable safety for our commerce and as agencies of defense."

Belgian Coal Strike Averted by Inquiry

BRUSSELS, April 1 (AP)—A general strike of coal workers was avoided today when employers agreed to maintain present wages pending a magisterial investigation as to whether the financial status of collieries justified a proposed 5 per cent cut, ordered for April 3.

Miners had threatened a general strike if the wage cut was put into effect. Nearly 1,500 workers in the St. Vaast mines already had walked out.

It was stated that an economist, probably former Premier Paul van Zeeland, would make the inquiry.

U. S. Consul Files Protest in Shanghai

SHANGHAI, April 1 (AP)—United States Consul General Clarence E. Gauss protested to Japanese authorities today against rough treatment that V. F. Meisling of Los Angeles received at the hands of Japanese police.

Mr. Meisling, a reporter and photographer for the North China Daily News, was accosted when he attempted to take photographs of the beflagged New Asia Hotel—incubator of the Japanese-inspired Central Government at Nanking.

Claims That Beer Has Food Value Shown as Exploded by the Brewers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—The claim that beer has food value, still being made by the brewers, currently in street car and bus posters, has been refuted by the brewers themselves, says the National W. C. T. U. headquarters here.

It cites, for example, a statement of the technical editor of Brewery Age, of Chicago, in a recent issue, who said; "It is well known to brewing scientists and to food chemists generally that beer brewed according to usual commercial practice contains no nutritionally significant quantities of any vitamins. This fact could easily have been ascertained from any brewery chemist, food chemists, or public library."

The W. C. T. U., criticizing the United Brewers Industrial Foundation for "contradicting its promises to the public in its eight-fold Code of Trade Practices," also refers to the United States Brewers Year Book for 1911, page 231, which said: "The chemists and the brewers likewise admit that practically the food value of alcohol and even of beer—is inconsiderable. The quantity necessary to nourish the system would be so large as to act as a poison."

And further along this line the W. C. T. U. quotes Dr. F. I. Furry, of Denver, Colo., who said recently after an examination; "A man of average size requires at least 2½ ounces of protein daily, which may be supplied by 4½ pints of alcohol, which is a fatal dose."

Continuing, the W. C. T. U. cites an article in the Journal of the American Medical Association, of Nov. 30, 1918, which said: "The truth is the same today as for decades. Beer is not chiefly appreciated on account of the nutritive value of its ingredients. Beer and alcohol go together; and the claims of alcohol for respectful consideration have been weighed and found wanting."

The W. C. T. U. further questions the brewer's advertised claim that since April 7, 1933, federal beer tax alone pays educational costs for every public school pupil in the United States for one year."

The total cost of the public schools in 1937, the Union says, was about $2,000,000,000. The total revenue from beer during that period is estimated at $300,000,000. Even if the total beer revenue for the period since repeal were five times that for 1937, it is pointed out, it would still be far from enough to pay for the public schools for one year.

U. S. Stops Mexican Mail Involving C. O. D. Payment

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—Postal officials said today they had ordered 45,000 Posmasters throughout the country to refuse mail addressed to Mexico calling for c. o. d. payments.

John E. Lamiell, Director of International Postal Service, said the order followed refusal of Mexican postal officials to accept money orders payable in the United States. Unless money collected on c. o. d. (cash-on-delivery) articles can be sent back to this country by postal money order, Mr. Lamiell said, there would "be no point" in sending such articles across the border.

Iron Deposit Discovered North of Fort William?

TORONTO (CP)—Recent discovery of a type of iron ore known as hematite, 100 miles north of Fort William, was claimed in the Ontario Legislature the other day by Frank Spense of Fort William.

The range was believed a continuation of Minnesota's Mesaba range. Mr. Spence said specimens contained 67 per cent iron.

Atlanta's County 'Wet'

ATLANTA, Ga., April 1 (AP)—Fulton County, of which Atlanta is County Seat, joined 10 other Georgia counties today in approving legal sale and manufacture of liquor under a new State local option law.

County voters indorsed repeal March 30, 11,884 to 3,658. The City of Atlanta voted 8,244 for legalization and 2,144 against. In the county, outside of Atlanta, the vote was 3,640 to 1,514.

Bolivia, Chile Approve

LA PAZ, Bolivia, April 1, (AP)—The Bolivian Government announced today it accepted the suggestion of Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, for international co-operation in providing asylum for political refugees.

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 1 (AP)—Ramon Gutierrez, Foreign Minister of Chile, informed Wesley Frost, United States Minister, today of the Chilean Government's desire to co-operate in providing havens for political refugees in keeping with the proposal of Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State.

Seed Claim-Exemption Bill

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—Seed needed by farmers for spring planting would be exempted from Government loan claims under a bill approved by the Senate yesterday and sent to the House. Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, author of the measure, explained that Federal lending agencies now are permitted to take a farmer's crops to wipe out indebtedness arising from Government seed loans.

G. O. P. Contest in Florida

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 1 (AP)—A second Republican candidate entered the race for the United States Senate yesterday, forcing the party into a statewide primary for the first time in Florida's history. The candidate, Thomas E. Swanson of Fort Lauderdale, filed with the Secretary of State as a Republican for the seat of Senator Claude Pepper (D). Allen E. Walker of Winter Haven filed last week.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

PART-TIME AGENTS WANTED to introduce locally our line of "Double A" Better Books. Monitor-advertised. Liberal commissions and practical sales helps. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 22 W. Adams St., Dept. 163, Chicago

WOMEN, sell Leeds Full Fashioned, fully guaranteed hosiery direct to the consumer; good profits for agents. Leeds Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., 29 Wellington Street, Clifton, N. J.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS—Personal, confidential service, low cost, terms. Write for free book, "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 563, Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE

DENVER, COLO.—For sale, beautiful mountain estate, exclusive; 22 miles from Denver; 320 acres, 100 in red spruce; stone colonial home, large rooms, 2 baths, servants' quarters; $50,000. R. A. BARNARD, Rainbow Hills, Golden, Colorado.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES — Sell nationally famous, fully guaranteed hosiery, lingerie, men's shirts below store prices. Excellent commission. Free catalogue. Cardinal, Inc. 347 Fifth Ave. New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CAMP and camp program director, experienced camping, school, community center, rural recreation desires position in private, state or federal camp, park or recreation system. Box H-60, 625 Market St., Suite 815, San Francisco, Calif.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL NATIONALLY KNOWN PRODUCTS Hosiery, lingerie, sheets, pillow cases, novelties; to friends, co-workers; good profitable business; substantial profits; new special sampling offers. NEWMARK CO., 154 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

ANTIQUES

WANTED — Antique furniture, glassware, china, cut glass. What have you? Prospect 1479. Write Box 41, Somerville, Mass.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS. 1821 Beacon St., S. 1—Sublet May-Oct., 6 rooms, bath, kitchen, porch; garage available; conveniently located. Asp. 6301

TUDOR CITY, N. Y. C.—Attractively furnished large one-room apartment, two exposures, East River and south. 45 Prospect Place. (Apt. 2121).

APARTMENTS TO LET

A HOMELIKE ATMOSPHERE of space and charm, 3 to 6 room suites, exceptionally well planned; beautiful court, garden; conveniently located, Brighton, Mass. Call Mrs. Hill, ASP. 5872.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Suite of three rooms, bath and open porch; 2nd floor, private dwelling; garage; adults; before ten and after six. Bronxville 3568

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
47 St Mary's St., Brookline, Mass.
Owner-driver Call ASP 3313 Garage ASP 4820

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1937 Ford Tudor Model 60
Black, cream trim. Heater. Defroster. Guaranteed. $385. See Mr. Schramn
HOOVER MOTORS, Inc.
Park Sq., Motor Mart Bldg., Boston. Hub. 7100

DRESSES

SAVE on your Easter Wardrobe! To stimulate business, dresses radically reduced; some unusual "finds" at $10.75. NATALIE NADELLE, 9 East 49th St., New York.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St. KEN 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable

KATHERINE ILLSLEY, Hotel Brunswick, Boston, original designer, dressmaker; all branches of dressmaking; wardrobes carefully assembled; problem figures a specialty; expert shopping; prices reasonable.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone LIBerty 8077 Pettingill & Pear
77 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

GOLD CHAIRS and COAT RACKS to rent. JACKSON CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Square, Boston. CAP. 3632.

FOR LEASE

PORTLAND, MAINE—Best retail location; fur-story brick building, about 1265 sq. ft. each floor. Write Box T-33 The Christian Science Monitor Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED athletic and craft teachers for boys' camp; good opportunity for permanent summer position; Christian Scientists preferred. Write X-5, Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

FOR general housework; family of four; capable young Christian Scientist preferred; pleasant position. P. O. Box 35, Adams, Mass.

HAIRDRESSER, fully experienced; used to high-class trade; permanent position. Gittler, 603 Franklin Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Room next bath, first floor; large piazza; loving care if desired; conveyance to services. Lon. 9054.

PEACE, quiet, serenity, encouragement are found in this retreat where one may study or work out problems. 41 Hillcrest Ave., Lake Placid, N. Y. Phone 310.

QUIET rooms for rest and study, loving care and attention if required. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Freeport 6155

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study, experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.
Near WALNUT STREET
Good American location. Spic and span modern home; ideal for elderly couple; 5 large rooms, delightful porch, oil heat; garage; cost $11,000, now $7,800.
Newton North 7804

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MANUSCRIPT SERVICE

LITERARY WORKSHOP—Help given writers by experienced author. For particulars apply Box S-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office at 551 Fifth Ave., private waiting room. Write Box D-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

Clean—Reasonable—Anywhere
F. J. SWENSON
358 Wadsworth Ave., N. Y. C.
Wash. Hts. 7-9427

PAUL PHILIPOFF—Painting, inside and out; paperhanging; decorating. 103 Charles St., Boston. LAF. 4308.

PAYING GUESTS

KIMBERLEY STONE, HAMPTON, VA., WELCOMES TRAVELERS AND PERMANENT GUESTS.

PIANOS FOR SALE

SLIGHTLY used Spinet style piano, $119; also good reconditioned uprights; excellent for students; $25, $35, $45. BOYLSTON PIANO CO., 423 Boylston St., Boston. COM. 3666.

BEAUTIFUL Steinway Grand, always given best of care in fine home; must be sold at once to settle estate. BOYLSTON PIANO CO., 423 Boylston St Boston COM. 3666.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description, helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City, Algonquin 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

HOUSE WANTED
6 or 8 rooms within 15-20 miles of Boston; amount of mortgage, if any; give full particulars. Write Box T-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REWEAVING

REWEAVING moth holes, tears; invisibly rewoven silk, wool, linen work guaranteed. ANTONIA KOSTYAL, 2011 Oliver St., Rahway, N. J.

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

REAL ESTATE

7-ROOM HOUSE
6 ACRES OF LAND
$15,000 ESTATE FOR $6.500

HANDY to So. Weymouth, attractive home; living room, 15x28; beamed ceiling and fireplace, large dining room, electric kitchen, sun porch, and 2 pantries on 1st floor; 4 good-sized chambers, 5 large closets, bath and sun porch on 2nd floor; good level land, 400-ft. frontage on State road, 2-car garage, workshop, apple orchard, shrubs, evergreens, lawn and a beautiful pine grove; sacrifice sale, owner leaving country. Must be seen to be appreciated.
A. L. WINGATE—WEY. 1131
1009 Washington St., East Weymouth, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN, 25 to 45 years, to sell a patented brassiere direct to consumers; no experience necessary; liberal commission paid; call for interview between 11-2 P. M. MME. JULIUS, 30 West 57th St., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, apartments and houses, furnished, unfurnished, 541 West 113th St., New York City. Univ. 4-4717.

BOSTON, 6 Symphony Road—One large room, one small, newly furnished, with private bath. COM. 8485.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I., N. Y.—Suite for men; bedroom, bath, study, screened porch. Or, two large bedrooms. Bou. 8-9826.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y. C.—Large, outside room, single or double, 2 exposures, private bath, newly furnished; near all transportation. NEwtown 9-9135. (Apt. 3-F). 35-63 79th St.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient; $5, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate. Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 205 W. 57th St.—Large room, furnished or unfurnished; also small room, furnished. Burton, Apt. 4-C. Phone CI. 7-5420.

N. Y. C., 144 W. 77—Unusual, light, airy, studio apartment, modern bath, lovely sunny kitchen, $50; service, clean, quiet.

NEW YORK CITY, 215 West 101st St. (Broadway)—Attractive double; running water; cozy single; $5.50-$9.00. (Davis).

RAHWAY, N. J.—Beautifully furnished rooms near bath, home comforts, quiet residential. 158 Maple Ave.

WASHINGTON, D. C.*— Rambler Rose (formerly on G St.), now 2111 19th St. N. W., near carline, buses; same management; sunny rooms, porches; garage. DUpont 0840.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—Private home; furnished room, opposite bath; continuous hot water; board optional; parking privilege. PARkway 5355.

SILVERWARE

VALUE All kinds of Silverware, Jewelry Repairing. A. EINSOHN. 507 Fifth Ave. VA. 3-8480

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT—Office manager (40), 21 years' experience in public and private accounting, and tax returns. O. IVAR SVENSON, 1248 Randolph Ave., Milton, Mass.

CORPORATION executive, now employed, seeks new connection; 20 years' experience financial, accounting, corporate and legal matters; university graduate; good health and habits; highest references. Write Box B-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSE cleaner, colored, 27, energetic, honest, thorough; work by the day; no car. Call HIGhlands 2462, evening. Roxbury, Mass.

MACHINIST, experimental and job shops; power house maint., 7 yrs. Ballard Burner Service; married. C. S. Bishop, 62 Wolcott St., Malden, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER; audit books monthly, prepare statements, or simplify present system; mfg. corporation experience. Box T-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAPABLE young Canadian woman desires position to lady with opportunity for study; willing to do light work, cooking; references. Main 2-6266, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NURSERY governess, American-English, experienced; children over two. Write Box W-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY-Stenographer desires position; capable and willing; attractive personality; foreign, domestic and travel experience. Write Box M-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD—Seashore-country, houses-land, sales and rentals. BROWN AND STACKPOLE, Bourne Mass. Tel. Buzzards Bay 325.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trip to N. Y. Phila., Wash. N. H., Me. Tel SOMerset 0678-0034-W 11 Dane St., Somerville, Mass.

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co., Expert upholstering and cabinet making 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass Col. 3206

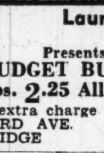
WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, shades, Venetian blinds, screens; rewiring, wood and metal, Norge products. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900; Milford 1800; Worcester 3-1127 We go anywhere.

MASSACHUSETTS
ARLINGTON



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SUPERIOR LAUNDRY
Laundry
Presents
BUDGET BUNDLE
20 lbs. 2.25 All Finished
No extra charge for shirts
625 CONCORD AVE. CAMBRIDGE TRO. 3780

OPEN HOUSE
and
Spring Flower Exhibit
Friday, Saturday and Sunday
G. O. Anderson & Sons
901 Mass. Ave. . .Arl. 3090-1
MEDFORD BRANCH 242 High St. Mys. 0600
Lawn and Garden
Supplies
Seeds—Fertilizers
Tools

R. W. Shattuck & Co., Inc.
Hardware—Paints—Kitchen Ware
444-48 Mass. Ave. Arlington Center

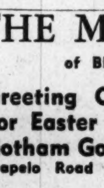
The New 1938
FORD-V-EIGHT
can be bought for $25 per month plus usual down payment.
CHARLES B. PERHAM, Inc.
295 BROADWAY TEL. ARL. 2433

COLONIAL MOTORS INC.
OLDSMOBILE
745 Mass. Ave., Arlington, Mass.
For Super Service phone Arl. 5600
The oldest and best equipped Service Station in Arlington

Furniture of Character
CHARLES F. McMANUS
Springtime Is Renovating Time
721 MASS. AVE. ARL. 1790

BELMONT

PHONE BEL. 1422
GABRIELEEN PERMANENT WAVES and ZOTOS



Louise Allan Beauty Shoppe
4 Channing Road
Belmont Center

THE MAYFAIR
of BELMONT
- Greeting Cards and Gifts for Easter
- Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery
91 Trapelo Road BEL. 0978-M

MASSACHUSETTS
BOSTON

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8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday
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OFFICE SUPPLIES
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LITTLE BUILDING STATIONERY SHOP
HELEN J. KEYES
80 BOYLSTON ST., 2nd Floor

Boston's Original
Harper Method
Shop
2 Park Sq., cor. Boylston St., BOSTON, MASS.
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Shampooing, Manicuring, Facial and Harper Permanent

PACKING MOVING
DUNN
STORING SHIPPING
FIREPROOF STORAGE
48 Bromfield St. — HANcock 8000

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STEVES SERVICES SATISFY
PACKING SHIPPING
NOBLE R. STEVES
Bonded Warehouseman
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TALbot 2400

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Manufacturers and Renters of
Coats Gowns Aprons Towels
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Braintree Service Station
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GOODYEAR TIRES
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GAS, OILS, LUBRICATION
Tel. Bra. 0863

SMITH MOTORS
11 VINTON AVENUE
BRAINTREE, MASS.
Sales and Service
Irving H. Smith, Prop. Tel. Bra. 1820

BROCKTON

Storey & Co
SALE
REAL KID GLOVES
Reg. $3 and $3.50—$2.39

PORTER'S
Complete Showing of
FINE EASTER APPAREL
COATS SUITS DRESSES
MILLINERY SHOES
227-229 Main St., Brockton, Mass.

FARR'S
"The Store That Buys Direct from the Mills"
WOOLENS — SILKS — WASH GOODS — LINENS — LININGS — TAPESTRIES — CURTAINS — DRAPERIES — HOSIERY — WASH DRESSES
Mail Orders Filled
51-53 No. Main St., Brockton, Mass.

VISIT SEARS
COMPLETE GARDEN DEPT. and PAINT SHOP
Experts to advise you in your problems
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
235 Main St., Brockton Call Brockton 1783

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Surplus .... $ 590,000
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CANTON NEEDHAM
DEDHAM STOUGHTON
QUINCY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Flowers
for every occasion
Telegraphed Anywhere
VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP
103 WASHINGTON STREET
Frederick C. Carreiro Telephone
Francis G. Carreiro Bea. 6000

BANCROFT
CLEANERS · TAILORS · FURRIERS
Your garments cleansed in our up-to-date plant receive careful and skillful attention.
CALL
ASPINWALL 8828
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant, 374 Boylston St.

LADAS BROS. MARKET
109 Chiswick Rd. (Cor. Commonwealth Ave.)
Prompt Delivery—ALG. 2759 / 2760
High Grade Meats, Fruits
Vegetables and Groceries

OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
Sales and Service
First-Class Garage and Service for Your Car
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LONgwood 0321—0322

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Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

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CAMBRIDGE

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for Men
$40
HARVARD
COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
HARVARD SQUARE

For Spring Cleaning
Mattress and Box Spring Remaking
ANDERSON & RUFLE
Repairing—Reupholstering and Mattress Work
30 DUNSTER STREET TRO. 3344

Ford
See the New 1938 Ford Now on Display
1936 Ford Station Wagon $495
Harvard Automobile Co.
1230 Mass. Ave. Tro. 9460

KIR. 0735

846 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

- WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM
- BURNETT'S VANILLA
- OLD DUTCH CLEANSER
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GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
Groceries—Provisions
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Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
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SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
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INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors.
Estimates Given.

CONCORD

Monitor Advertised Products
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Quality and Service
30 Main Street Concord 1000

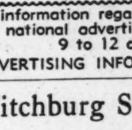
'blue coal'
Coke - Cleercoal - Wood
CONCORD COAL & WOOD CO.
Sudbury Road Concord 110

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051-0052

The Best Place to Eat in Town
MARSHALL'S
559 HIGH STREET
Homelike Food
QUIET, COURTEOUS SERVICE
Luncheon Served from 11-2:30 P. M.
Evening Meal Served from 5-8 P. M.
Prices Ranging from 25c to 75c
Sunday Dinner from 12-2:30 P. M. 50c-75c

"Quality Before Price"
Brown's Market, Inc.



Quality Meats
Sea Foods
Fruits—Vegetables
Groceries
957 Great Plain Avenue Needham 1850
FREE DELIVERY

FITCHBURG

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9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

Vogue Beauty Salon
Experienced in all phases of beauty culture
17 PRICHARD STREET TEL. 2820

FITCHBURG COAL CO.
High Grade Coal, Coke and Fuel Oil
4 DAY STREET
Call 456 for Prompt Delivery

GIFTS *for* EASTER
Costume Jewelry, $1.00 up
Easter Cards
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers 350 Main St. *Stationers*

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS
FRAMINGHAM

FRAMINGHAM TRUST COMPANY
Checking and Savings Accounts
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THE QUALITY
Cleansers and Dyers
9B Pond Street, Natick Phone 584M
530 Union Avenue, Framingham
Phone 7288

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN COMPANY
1885 1938
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Mass.

HAVERHILL

The Nash BEAUTY SHOP
16 MERRIMACK STREET
Invites You before having Your "NEW PERMANENT"
to Consult
DORIS BRYDEN
who has just returned from the INTERNATIONAL SHOW, NEW YORK CITY, where She won a Prize on her HALLIWELL PERMANENT
Phone 4080 for Appointment

MISS FALL GOWNS
Distinctive Dresses and Costumes
for the Miss and Matron
at Popular Prices
Hotel Bartlett, Main Street
Boston Shop, 35 Newbury Street

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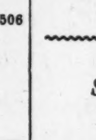
with your "SPRING CLEANING" of Curtains, Rugs, Blankets at the
Individual Family Laundry
50 Middlesex Street, Bradford
RALPH E. DANIELS, Prop. Tel. 164

CLAUDE S. SHANNON



Florist
POTTED PLANTS
and
CUT FLOWERS for EASTER
12 Commonwealth Avenue Tel. 2013

HINGHAM

FRIGIDAIRE
SAVES FOUR WAYS
Saves CURRENT
Saves FOOD
Saves ICE
Saves UP-KEEP
DRISCOLL Radio & Electric
Hing. 0018 Open Eves.

ANDERSON BROTHERS
BEAN SOUPS
1 Can Underwood's Black Bean
1 Can Elizabeth's Lima Bean 25c
A SUGGESTION
1 Jar Small Artichoke Hearts
1 Tin Sliced Smoked Salmon 39c
40 Fathom Flaked Haddock—for Creamed Fish and Chowder—
7-oz. Tins, Doz. $1.25

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET · OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Sts.

HOLYOKE

NEMO'S SPECIAL SALE
What An Opportunity!
Nemo Wonderlift $5.00
Hosiery . . New Spring Shades, 59c
THE LEARY SHOP
231 MAPLE STREET

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
SANDELL'S MARKET
917 Hampden Street Dial 4897
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
and Quality Merchandise

A Complete Selection of
Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings
for Easter
DUNBAR-MURRAY, Inc.

WILBUR COON SHOES
High Street at Suffolk
are designed to Fit All Five Points of the Foot—Not just the length and width. Come in and try a pair today. You'll notice the difference.

Napoleon Bail 168 High Street
SUPERIOR SHOE REPAIRING

LAWRENCE

EASTER SUITS
$16.95-$19.95-$29.95
3-Piece Wardrobe Suits
New Reefer Suits
New English Drape Tailleurs
New Boxy-Type Suits
Second Floor
CHERRY & WEBB'S

LOWELL

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 135 Tel. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co

Pyle JEWELER LOWELL, MASS.
Musical Instruments
181 Central Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL (Continued)

The choice of thrifty families everywhere

ELECTROLUX

The GAS Refrigerator ..It Saves You More

LOWELL GAS CO.

Pollard's A. G. POLLARD COMPANY

The Store for Thrifty People

Suggest You Dress Up Your Home for Easter—

with new curtains and drapes. Our selections at present are at their peak. Prices to satisfy all.

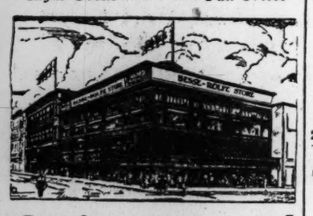
THIRD FLOOR

SMART HATS for Easter $2.98—$3.98—$5.98 in Lowell's Widest Assortment

CHERRY & WEBB'S

LYNN

Right Goods Fair Prices



Spring Apparel Assortment

Now at Their Best for Easter

BESSE-ROLFE STORE

Market Street

Corner Oxford Street, LYNN

Goddard Bros. FAMOUS

TOP COATS

Worsteds, Cheviots and Camel's Hair. Plaids, Herringbone and plain colors. Perfect examples of Goddard Bros. dependable styles.

$25 $30 $35

Goddard Bros

MARKET STREET BREAKERS 3737

In The Men's Store

Your Hands Can Be So Lovely in These Washable

CAPESKIN GLOVES

Smooth, Glamorous, Feather-Soft $1.98

American-made. Novelty or plain slip-ons and clasps. The styling is decidedly feminine and smart.

Fashionable Shades

T. W. ROGERS CO.

DEPARTMENT STORE, UNION STREET

FLOWERS

WILLIAM MILLER & SONS

Flowers for Easter

1888 — *FLORISTS* — 1938

884 WESTERN AVE., LYNN

TEL. BREAKERS 1560

"We Solicit Your Patronage"

Whyte's Enterprise Laundry, Inc.

Launderers and Cleaners

83-87 WILLOW STREET - LYNN, MASS.

THE PARISIAN DRY CLEANSING CO.

"24 Hour Cleansing Service"

391 CHATHAM STREET

BREAKERS 3590—3591

Branch Offices

406 Union St. Breakers 5780

132 Humphrey St., Swampscott Breakers 1970

MALDEN

SPECIALS $5

Veil Trimmed Flower Decorated Ribbon Banded

Gay Little Hats With Spring Appeal

DOROTHY BENHAM

MALDEN	147 Pleasant St.
QUINCY	1233 Hancock St.
ARLINGTON	663 Mass. Ave.
WALTHAM	433 Moody St.

The Easter Parade Is On at the

PATTEE CORSET SHOP

Dresses, Suits, Scarfs, Hose, Handkerchiefs

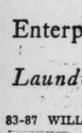
BINDER'S FUR SHOP

It Is Now Time to Store Your Furs

Remodeling—Repairing—Relining

Ready-to-Wear—Made-to-Order

172 Pleasant St. Phone Malden 0914



Buy Your Easter Outfit at

Gordon's Woman's Shop

COATS—SUITS—DRESSES

"Distinctive but not expensive"

183 Pleasant St., Malden, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL

More Heat Per Dollar

USE LESS COSTS LESS

Send for Circular

GLENDALE COAL CO.

TEL. CHAS. 1107

First National Bank in Medford

Trade in Medford. Bank in Medford

Checking and Savings Accounts

Safe Deposit Boxes

Member Federal Reserve System

25 HIGH STREET

BANK BY MAIL

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 to 12 a. m. daily

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Look for the ROSE WESSELL Fur Shop Sign in Malden

We Specialize in Capes and Remodeling. Call and See Us. 488 Main Street Malden, Mass. Open Evenings No Telephone

CLEMENTS

The Store of Cheerful Service

BEAN & COLE

Plumbing, Heating, and Sheet Metal Work

Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work Range Repairs

29 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 2566

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.

Groceries, Meats and Fish

Birds Eye Frosted Foods

415 Franklin St. Phones 3400-1-2-3

'blue coal'

NEW ENGLAND COKE FUEL OILS

HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.

RENWICK ROAD, MELROSE HIGHLANDS

Phones: Melrose 0649 Crystal 1680

EASTER SHOES

for the entire family, carefully fitted Malden agents for SELBYS, STYL-EEZ, FLORSHEIM, JARMAN'S FRIENDLY

LOUISE KLANE'S in MALDEN

61 Pleasant St., next to Mystic Theatre

CLEERCOAL

New England Coke Oil Burners

FUEL OILS

BENSON COAL CO.

20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

Cowan's Gift Shoppe

Exclusive Easter and General Greeting Cards Easter Gifts and Toys

153 W. EMERSON ST.

NEEDHAM

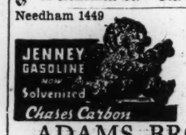
SUBURBAN DAIRY FARMS

Perfectly Pasteurized Milk and Cream Produced from Clean State and Federal Tested Cows.

J. P. KINSMAN

61 Nehoiden St. Tel. Needham 0134

Needham 1449



Road Service on Tires and Batteries Valvoline Oil

ADAMS BROS., Inc.

26 PICKERING STREET

Jasper C. Warwick

Formerly with Jordan Marsh Co.

UPHOLSTERING

Cabinet Work and Refinishing Mattresses and Cushions Made Over Linoleum Estimates Free

114 NEWELL AVE. NEED. 1843-W

Needham Sales Inc.

Sales Service

25 Chapel Street Ford Needham, Mass.

Oil Burners

Fuel Oil Range Oil

New England Coke

'blue coal'

WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL CO.

Highland Avenue Need. 0810—1618

NEW BEDFORD

Perry THE FLORIST

Flowers and Potted Plants to Express Beauty and Joy at EASTER

72 SPRING ST. Next West to Y. W. C. A.

Sales Agent for

Toridheat Oil Burners

WILLIAM H. MUDGE

Plumbing Heating

68 North St., New Bedford, Mass. Tel. 7288

1043 Purchase St., New Bedford, Mass. Tel. 5566

J. E. Michaud & Co.

INCORPORATED

Clothiers and Furnishers

240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

Charles E. Unwin

JEWELER

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Dainty Handkerchiefs for Easter Gifts. Fine Watch and Clock Repairing.

586 Pleasant St. Opp. Library

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

Gulf Hill Parlors

506 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.

So. Dartmouth, Mass. Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream

Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Schrafft's Candies

OREGON DYE HOUSE

1852 Purchase St. Tel. 8671

Also 664 Pleasant Street

Opposite Municipal Lot

Tel. 213

Loretta's

Fine Millinery

556 Pleasant St. The Masonic Bldg.

BUSH & CO., Inc.

J. T. Champion, Mgr.

Cleaners and Dyers

512 Pleasant Street

Tel. 3790 or 3791

NEWBURYPORT

STOP HERE for

TEXACO, TYDOL and TRUCO GASOLINE

TRUE'S FILLING STATIONS

at the Traffic Circle Newburyport Turnpike

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Cen. 2841-J 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BARRON'S

West Newton 3530

Serving All the Newtons

COMPLETE STOCKS *for the Whole Family*

LEISURELY SHOPPING PERSONALIZED ATTENTION MODERATE PRICES

WEARING APPAREL, FOOTWEAR SPORTSWEAR

Shoes for You and Your Children

W. L. McCAMMON

283 Washington Street

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS

Handbags—Hosiery at Newton

433 Centre St. New. N. 4914-M

Gowns at Brookline

1391 Beacon St. Beacon 2092

Meredith Beauty Studio

Established 1926

EASTER SPECIALS

Genuine Eugene Permanent	$6.50
Machineless Permanent	$8.00
Other Permanents	$5.00

392 CENTRE STREET NEW. NO. 1829

NEWTONVILLE

Insurance

ALFRED E. FULLER

46 Austin St. New No. 7304

Augustus Thurgood

FINE WALL PAPERS WINDOW SHADES

and Interior Decorating

Samples shown at your home

150 Otis Street, Newtonville

West Newton 2511-M

FUEL OIL COAL - COKE

Newton North 7560

NONANTUM COAL CO.

Paramount Market

INCORPORATED

Tel. New. No. 8260 for the World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices

319 WALNUT STREET

Walnut Delicatessen

Special Friday, Saturday, Sunday

Homemade Potato Salad—15c lb.

Homemade Cold Slaw—19c lb.

335 WALNUT STREET

Open Evenings and Sundays

"A Shade Better"

Newton Awning Co.

Manufacturers of AWNINGS WINDOW SHADES VENETIAN BLINDS SCREENS

861-865 Washington Street New No. 4833

WEST NEWTON

FUEL OIL COAL - COKE

Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500

B. S. HATCH CO.

EASTER DRESSES

Sizes 1 - 3; 2 - 6 7-12 years

$1.95—$2.95

THE MOTHER GOOSE SHOP

New Theatre Building

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook, Lehigh, Koppers Coke

Cities Service Fuel

Furnace and Range Oil

KIMBALL & CARY CO.

Phone 3500 12 Main Street

Northampton, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD

SMITH BROTHERS

Coal and Oil Co.

INCORPORATED

172 West Street Tel. 7396

CLARICE CORSET SHOP

For Your Spring Apparel Wear a MisSIMPLICITY

We have a model for every Type of Figure

Priced $3.50 to $15.00

445 North St. Opp. Maplewood Ave.

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT

L. C. LATIMER

SHEET METAL WORKS

Also Plumbing and Heating

50 GROVE ST. DIAL 2-8733

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

Your Bank for Savings

$1.00 Opens an Account

24 NORTH STREET

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.

Superior Dairy Products

Milk, Cream, and Delicious Ice Cream

Tel. 2-1561 Frank A. Carroll, Mgr.

Easter Novelties *and* Packaged Chocolates

KULDA'S

38 SOUTH STREET

EASTER APPAREL *for Men and Boys*

RIGHT GOODS—FAIR PRICES

BESSE-CLARKE

278 NORTH STREET

Cooper Fitzgibbons STOKER—BOILER UNIT *on Display at Our Office*

Gives great efficiency—save 50% fuel cost

COOPER COAL CO.

37 FENN STREET

New and Daniels Service Centre

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

Verified Lubrication

139 SOUTH STREET TEL. 5667

GEORGE L. MACK

Jeweler

Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing

26 Dunham St. Dial 6996

Dodge and Plymouth Cars

Dependable Used Cars

SALES AND SERVICE

SHAPIRO MOTORS

MR. FOSTER, Manager

Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Evenings

The

AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 3337-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. S. KELLEY

The Careful Competent MOVER

Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano

Call PREsident 6607

108 MERRYMOUNT ROAD

The Sign of Quality Since 1899

R. E. FOY & SONS, Inc.

The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

Garden Supplies Pittsburgh Paints Sporting Goods

WESTLAND'S

1555 Hancock Street

Wilbur Coon Shoes fit ALL 5-POINTS *instead of just length and width*

Moorhead's Shoe Store

1547 HANCOCK STREET

PETTENGILL'S

Jewelry and Gift Shop

Established 1876

Diamonds, Watches, Silver

EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE

1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:

Quincy Center Wollaston North Quincy

QUINCY TRUST COMPANY

Member Federal Reserve System

Is Your Coat Ready for Easter?

Only skillful dry-cleaning can remove that drab appearance

OLD COLONY

Launderers Cleansers

Pres. 5000

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

See the Beautiful New 1938

GENERAL ELECTRIC TRIPLE-THRIFT REFRIGERATORS

It costs less to own a GE

HARRY G. MARCH

1577 HANCOCK STREET

SHIP'S HAVEN RESTAURANT and FOOD SHOP

Reservations made for special parties

1237 Hancock Street Gra. 3698

Thomas S. Burgin INCORPORATED

INSURANCE

Quincy Square Gra. 3000

READING

TOWN OF READING, MASS.

MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.

MERCHANDISE STORE

Dealers in

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

for the Home

565 Main Street Tel. Reading 1340

BOOTHBY'S

A Complete Line of Infants', Children's and Ladies' Wear

434 Main St., Wakefield, Mass.

Phone Crystal 0325-J

A New Low Price Cash and Carry Service

STONEHAM DYE HOUSE

587 Main Street, Reading

CLEANSERS—TAILORS

PHONE READ. 1420

SALEM

JENNEY GASOLINE

After having your car SOLVENIZED try the new extreme pressure motor oil—SOLVENOIL.

Geo. H. Oldson

Cor. Congress and Derby Streets Tel. 1903

RUSSELL'S DOWNYFLAKE SHOP

Luncheons, Doughnuts and Pastries Birthday and Wedding Cakes

Call Salem 3110

173 Essex Street, opp. Paramount

SHARON

The New V-8 Ford

NOW ON DISPLAY

Prices Are Low

Sharon Motor Sales, Inc.

SALES and SERVICE

37 POND STREET Tel. 684

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M 10-12 a. m., 5-6 p. m. daily except Sat.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.

OIL BURNERS

Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke

38-40 Park Street Som. 0319

BELDEN & SNOW

The Men's Wear Stores

Davis Square Union Square

and

439 Mass. Avenue, Arlington

Hats and Hosiery for Easter

Greeting Cards Flowers—Bags

Sadie Jackson Preston

Open evenings Mon., Wed., Sat.

5 Irving St. Som. 7616

KIDDIE SHOP

We Are Well Stocked to Meet Your

Easter Needs

in the Latest Spring Fashions

14 College Ave., Davis Sq. Som. 2480

SPRINGFIELD

advertisers phone 3-1817

For information regarding local and national 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. M. HARTWELL & SONS

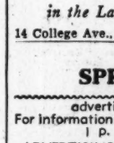
Local Dealer

Esso

Chestnut and Taylor Streets

PHONE 2-4072

MAISON WOODWORTH Inc.



A Beauty Salon Doing Work of the Better Class

313 Bridge Street 4-3751

Harvey & Lewis Co.

OPTICAL GOODS

Cameras—Stills and Movies

Cards for All Occasions

Fountain Pens—Barometers

1503 MAIN STREET

WALTHAM

Established 1872

Waltham Coal Co.

Main and Lexington Streets

Clean Coal Careful Teamsters

Prompt Delivery

MASSACHUSETTS

WALTHAM (Continued)

Big 6 cu. ft. COLDSPOT

99.50

1938 Model

Saturday Last Day

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

240 MOODY STREET WALTHAM 2433

Dorothy Benham

Millinery

Waltham, 433 Moody St.

Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.

Malden, 147 Pleasant St.

Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

WATERTOWN

TRULY BEAUTIFUL!

is this very clean 1935 Ford Standard Tudor. Former owner gave it such good care that it looks exactly like new. Priced at $282.

COOMBS MOTOR CO.—Watertown

49 No. Beacon St., Watertown Mid. 7650

"Our Cars Make Good or We Do"

WELLESLEY

Star Market Co.

Fancy Fresh NATIVE BROILERS

2½ to 3-lb. Average

29c lb.

583 Washington Street Wel. 2820

WELLESLEY HILLS

LUNCHEON

Bendsley's WELLESLEY HILLS

Ice Creams and Candies

Our Own Makes

DELIVERY WEL. 0165

WINTHROP

Everybody's Cash Market

4 Bartlett Road Ocean 1520

Boneless Undercut of Beef	25c lb.
For Roast or Pot Roast	
Fresh Pork to Roast (either end)	25c lb.
Fancy Apples (eating or cooking), 6 lbs.	25c
Fresh String Beans, 1½ lbs. (2 qts.)	19c
Large Seedless Grapefruit	4 for 25c
Fresh Guinea Haddock	9c lb.
Fresh Fillet Sole	25c lb.
Fresh Creamery Butter	33c lb.
Fresh (new laid) Eggs, large size	35c doz.

LECHTUR'S ODORLESS CLEANSING

Only High Quality Work is done here

We specialize in FURS

We remodel your fur coat while it is stored with us.

60 Woodside Avenue Ocean 1123

We call and deliver

THE

BEACON PRESS

Commercial Printing and Engraving

Social and Business Announcements

35 Putnam Street, Winthrop, Mass.

Tel. Ocean 0021

LANG *the Shoeman*

NEW SHOE STYLES FOR SPRING

Quality Brands, Moderately Priced

71 Jefferson St. Ocean 1281

WORCESTER

HANSINE ERICKSEN

22 PLEASANT STREET

HAIRDRESSING

Eugene Permanent Waving

Fifteen Services . . .

Priced to reach every Family Budget.

H. P. and G. R. Hovey Props.

Tel. 5-3161

New Showing of

MEN'S TIES *for Spring* 95c

Slocum's Silk Store

476 Main St. Second Floor

MODERN CLEANSERS OF WORCESTER INC.

Everything Fully Covered by Insurance

MOTHPROOFING—FUR STORAGE

Curtains, Rugs and Upholstery Refinishing—All Kinds of Tailoring

519 Pleasant St. Dial 5-8155

193 Commercial St. Call and Delivery

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CHANNEL ISLANDS—Board residence, every comfort near sea and bus routes all parts. MRS. ROBINSON, 17 Hauteville, Guernsey.

FOREST OF DEAN, WYE VALLEY. Littledean Guest House, Littledean, Glos., 600 ft. up.—Grounds, billiards, dancing, tennis, putting: 55/- to 63/-; illus. tariff. "W. V."

LONDON "BEAUMONT." 17 PRINCES SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W. 2. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/-. Also at "ADELPHI," 129 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Resident proprietors.

N. WALES. Llangollen—Board residence, conveniently situated; glorious scenery. MRS. JEAN TURNER, Hazeldene.

PARKSTONE, Dorset—Rooms with board and attendance; close Christian Science church, station, buses, post office, park. MRS. PALMER and MISS MONCKTON, 14 Ardmore Road.

DRESSMAKING

LOWER PARKSTONE "ELIZABETH." Dressmaking Gowns, Tailored Suits, Coats; outsizes speciality; new knitwear; hats from 10/6. 4 Park Terrace.

FLATS TO LET

BEDFORD—Well-furnished flat, 4 rooms and kitchenette, every comfort and convenience. Attendance, moderate. MISS WALDEN, 39, Conduit Road.

POOLE HARBOUR — Overlooking. Modern. FURNISHED. Large Lounge, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, basins, c. h. w. Thompson, 8 Salterns Court, Parkstone.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

HOUSES FOR SALE

HERNE BAY—Near station; central position; modern villa, furnished, for summer months; accommodation for 4 or 5; moderate rent. MISS LEE, Ashley House, Bognor Drive.

BOURNEMOUTH — An attractive architect designed detached house, close shops and buses; 2 reception, 4 bedroom, etc.; brick garage; price £1500 freehold. Ash & Co., Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth, W.

BOURNEMOUTH WEST — Detached house commanding panoramic views (level approach), 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, etc.; price £1550; long leasehold. ASH & CO., Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth West.

CAMBERLEY, SURREY — Semi-detached house, 3 bed, 2 reception rooms, bath, usual offices, garden; central; price £575. GILLETT, 78 Gordon Road.

HADLEY WOOD, Middlesex—Detached house, 2 rec., 4 beds., maid's sitting room, usual offices; double garage; near station; good garden; £1600; leasehold. Box W-1005, BCM/CSM, London.

PARKSTONE (Dorset)—Bournemouth 3½ M., Poole 1½ M.; delightful well-built modern house; near Christian Science church; 6 rooms, bath (h. and c.), hall cloaks; pretty secluded garden; all services; ½ min. bus stop; nr. station, shops, etc.; £730 (freehold). ADAMS, RENCH & WRIGHT Ltd., Parkstone, Dorset.

TORQUAY, Devonshire—Beautifully situated detached bungalow residence commanding extensive sea views, two reception rooms, three bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, etc.; central heating throughout; large garage; garden; price £2100, or reasonable offer. CARTER, Vaucluse, Wellswood Avenue, Torquay.

HOUSES TO LET

BOURNEMOUTH—Well furnished residence; 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths; 1 acre; situated beautiful Branksome Park. Thompson, "Marrington." Balcombe Road.

DORSET COAST — Furnished bungalow; 3 bedrooms, 2 reception; indoor sanitation; electric light; garage. Collingwood, 10, Marina Drive, Parkstone.

FERRING-BY-SEA, Sussex—Furnished bungalow to let, all electric, sleep 5; garage. Apply Gladwell, 57 Kingsway, Ewell, Surrey.

NEAR LETCHWORTH — Picturesque oak-beamed plastered, thatched cottage, furnished; 3 bedrooms, hot and cold water, bathroom; 2 reception rooms; ¾ acre matured garden; £80 p. a. or 2½ guineas weekly; garage; main services. Mrs. Stump, "Broadview," Seaford.

INFORMATION WANTED

WILL the Solicitor enquiring for members of the Dockerty family residing in Leeds (York Road District 40-50 years ago) communicate with P. DOCKERTY, 8 Pepper Terrace, Leeds 10, England

INSURANCE

PARKSTONE, Dorset — Annuities, endowments. We are in touch with the best markets and offer qualified service. Williams & Venman, 6 Eastlake Parade, Ashley Rd. Tel. 1361.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences; glorious views; central; peaceful; from 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE PEVERELL, High Salvington, Worthing.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA, KENT — Paying Guests, Terms 2½ gns. Mrs. Dallas, Kelso, Linden Rd. Phone 420

WORTHING, SUNNYCROFT. Guest House, St. George's Road, 2 doors from sea; every comfort; Terms from 45/-. Mrs. Frogbrook.

POST VACANT

BROMLEY, Kent—Cook-general and housemaid-parlourmaid wanted; 2 in family; good wages and outings. Box W-1004, BCM/CSM, London.

HEREFORD—Wanted, assistant saleswoman for wools, costumes, millinery high class (personal) trade, future prospects. Box W-1009, BCM/CSM, London.

NEAR London; experienced secretary required for girls' boarding school. Box M-2492, BCM/CSM, London.

SEWING

REMODELLING, renovating, domestic repairs, curtains, etc., MRS. VAUGHAN, Linda, Owlsmoor, Nr. Camberley, Surrey.

TEACHERS

MUSICAL TUITION—Piano, Violin, Viola, Cello, Singing. Enquiries to G. Frederick Bailey, L. R. A. M., Dalesmore, Hampden Rd., High Wycombe. Tel. 636.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M. Writer of "BIBLE NOTES" in the Christian Science Sentinel, BIBLE ARTICLES in The Christian Science Journal, and "BIBLE FACTS" in this paper, who is now lecturing in New York, gives his Bible Courses in EDINBURGH and GLASGOW starting Apr. 25; and in LONDON starting May 31st. Write Miss Leishman, 2 Ormidale Ter., Edinburgh, 12. Phone 61258.

TEACHER'S POST VACANT

SURREY—Required in September, assistant mistress, graduate, to teach French to university scholarship standard; Burnham scale; government pension scheme. Apply Principal, Claremont, Esher.

SURREY—Required, experienced teacher of swimming and games to take Boys' Book for the summer term. Apply Principal, Claremont, Esher.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

SURREY

H. PERMAIN & CO. ESTATE AGENTS, CAMBERLEY

Channel Islands

GUERNSEY

Le Riche's Stores Ltd.

JERSEY AND GUERNSEY

Lushus TABLE JELLIES *Quality Groceries and Provisions at Lowest Prices*

Lovell & Co Telephone 481 29 & 31 SMITH STREET, Guernsey

Complete House Furnishers and House Agents

Tel. 1167 (2 lines)

DELAMARES

The General Drapers and Complete Outfitters

CHILPRUFF *Agents*

The Beehive and Market House

GUERNSEY

England

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

SUTER BROS.

18 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 883

LADIES' OUTFITTERS

Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear

KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

W. B. WARNER

HAIRDRESSER

Permanent Waving Specialist (Diploma)

Whole Head 21/-. Personal Attention

High St., Sidley (Opp. Sussex Hotel)

PHONE BEXHILL 1201

THE BEXHILL COAL COMPANY, Ltd.

20 ENDWELL ROAD

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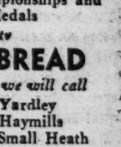

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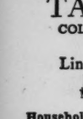

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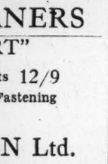

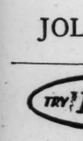

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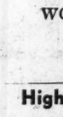

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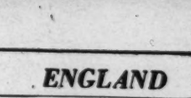

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

De Beau Calls

Arjetta's beau is comin' callin',
Hyah you, Minty, brush dem chairs!
Eastus, take de ca'pet sweeper,
See dere's no dust anywheres!

Arjetta's beau is comin' callin'—
Make de parlor fresh an' bright—
An' aftah you'se done finished, chillun,
Jes' you vanish out o' sight!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Golden Wings

A Story for Children

It was a fine green cabbage and its leaves were thick and curly. It grew in a garden along with other cabbages that were just as green. The caterpillar who sat on the cabbage leaf was dozing in the sun. He was not asleep really, just pleasantly drowsy, thinking this and that—of his funny, long, green body, of his many pairs of feet, of how good the cabbage leaf smelled.

Away up on a tree, a bird was singing but the caterpillar didn't think about that or about the blue sky and the white clouds sailing by. The caterpillar just thought of the green cabbage leaf where he lived and of himself. The caterpillar was quite happy in his caterpillar way. He was warm and comfortable and he had plenty to eat.

Somewhere near a bee was buzzing. Bzzzzzz! buzzed the bee close to the caterpillar's head, Bzzzzz!

The caterpillar opened one eye

He Flew Straight to a Bluebell

and looked at him going around and around in circles. "I'm glad I'm not a silly bee," the caterpillar said, "buzzing all day long and going around in circles. "I'm glad I'm a caterpillar on a green cabbage leaf."

The bee flew away and the caterpillar was just about to close his eyes and doze again when he saw something fly past him. "What is that," the caterpillar thought. "It's too small for a bird. It's too big for a bee. What is it?" He twisted his neck this way and that but, whatever it was, it had gone.

"If only that bee would come back," the caterpillar thought, "he could tell me. He sticks his nose into everything and he likes to buzz."

But the bee did not come back and the caterpillar was for shutting his eyes to doze again when whrrrrr, very softly, and the creature, whatever it was, flew right past him and lighted on the cabbage close at hand. The caterpillar humped himself up and stared. He had never seen anything so lovely as this creature. Its tiny body was soft and out from its head shot two graceful horns. But its wings, oh its wings, all golden and light as gossamer. Even as the butterfly stared they fluttered gently flashing in the sunlight.

"Please," said the caterpillar stretching his neck, "please what are you, for you are the most beautiful creature I ever saw."

"I am a butterfly," the creature answered, "and I eat honey and dew."

"I didn't know," the caterpillar said, "that there were such lovely things in the world."

"That's because you stick so close to your cabbage leaf," the butterfly answered, "and never look up at the blue sky."

The caterpillar sighed. "I wish I might be as beautiful as you, Mr. Butterfly," he said, "but I can never be with my long green body and many pairs of feet."

The butterfly fluttered his golden wings. "Oh yes you can," he said, "and you will be some fine day if you think hard enough about it." And away he flew like a flash of gold.

The caterpillar nibbled a bit of juicy cabbage leaf. "Honey and dew," he said. "It sounds nicer than cabbage. Golden wings, golden wings," he whispered again and again until he fell asleep at last, so sound asleep that even the bee's buzzing did not awaken him.

For many days he slept and then one day when the sky was very blue and the birds were singing he waked up. At first he did not know where he was. At first he did not know what he was, then he remembered everything. "Where is my long green body?" he asked himself. "Where are my many pairs of feet? Why, I have golden wings. Was that I who crawled on the cabbage leaf? Or is this I? This is very surprising!"

He fluttered his golden wings, he fluttered them again, he flew, leaving the cabbage leaf far behind! Straight to a bluebell he flew, and dipping into its cup drank deep of the honey and the dew! And from that day he forgot he had ever been a caterpillar on a green cabbage leaf!

Doers Wanted

The world is looking for the man who can do something, not for the man who can "explain" why he didn't do it.—Book of Good Cheer.

New England's Saturday Night Supper Emerges—

—And Is Enjoyed!

Both Pictures to Monitor Camera Club From Franklin Larrabee, Kenduskeag, Maine

In Lighter Vein

Strategy

Woman in crowded street car, to her friend: "I wish that good-looking man would give me his seat."

Five men stood up.—Sunshine Bulletin.

Prudent!

Wife: "I want some money."

Hubby: "Say, what did you do with that last dollar I gave you?"

Wife: "I spent 37 cents in 1936, 40 cents in 1937, and 23 cents this year."—Wall Street Journal.

Waste Coat

Young Alex (watching painter): "How many coats of paint do you give a door?"

Painter: "Two, my boy."

Young Alex (brightly): "Then if you gave it three coats it would be an overcoat?"

Painter: "Yes, my lad, and a waste coat."—Montreal Daily Star.

More Howlers

Abraham, the prophet, was chiefly noted for his bosom.

Quartz is a number of pints.

The Soviet is what the middle classes call their napkin.

The office of the gastric juice is in the stomach.

Ali Baba means being somewhere else when the crime was committed. —American Weekly.

Jest a Minute

"Sometimes I wish I could get away from it all and start life anew."

Daily Anecdote

Ideal Letter Writer

Emily Dickinson was a prolific letter writer, forever sending forth to her friends and loved ones brief messages of almost telegraphic proportions. With some she included a flower or a fascinating leaf.

In substance these notes were of other-worldly import, and clothed in no ordinary terms. They bristled with the excitements of her rich inner life, and were as strictly original and individual as was her genius. Among the letters of the great none are more in a class by themselves. In one to an intimate, she wrote:

"A letter always feels to me like immortality because it is the mind without corporeal friend."

Emily permitted no fetters to hinder her flights.

Quotation for Today

TRUTH is violated by falsehood and it may be equally outraged by silence.—AMMAN.

Did You Ever Wonder

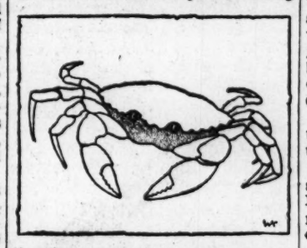
How Hard- and Soft-Shell Crabs Differ?

You may, occasionally, have enjoyed a tasty dish listed on the restaurant menu as "soft-shell crabs." Yet the crabs you see scuttling about among the rocks in a lake or sea cove generally have very hard and crusty shells. In fact, crabs are called Crustaceans, which means "having a crust." Where, then, is the crust on the soft-shell crab? or is it a special species of crustless creature?

As a matter of simple fact, soft-shell crabs are but ordinary hard-shell crabs, minus the crust or shell. The crab of whatever species, cannot grow without exchanging its armor-like casing for a new one, for the crust is non-elastic and will not stretch.

When a crab grows so big that its shell becomes too tight, the casing splits down the back as a consequence of the increasing pressure of the soft growing body within. The crab then sets about the difficult task of withdrawing one leg after another from the tight old shell. At this time, the crab's flesh is so soft as to be almost watery—which is a good thing, since otherwise it could never pull its big claws through the small opening in the old shell.

Coming out as soft and pliable as a jelly-fish, the crab must then find secret hiding places, for after shedding it is helpless and presents a tender, tempting mouthful for its natural enemies, as well as for the men who make a business of catching soft-shell crabs for the market. The crab, then, is compelled to lurk in dark and hidden places during



the time required to harden a new and larger coat of armor.

Incidentally, no way has yet been discovered to compel the crab to shed its skeleton until it gets ready. Oysters can be persuaded to make pearls to order by inserting a grain of sand inside their shell; but nothing but patience is of any avail to the seekers of soft-shell crabs. —W. P. Keasbey.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Uncle Dan'l

Baton Rouge, La.

Two men, tourists from the North, were walking along a road through a beautiful section of Louisiana when they heard a Negro singing joyously. They looked through the bushes and saw him—sitting in a chair between two rows hoeing the corn.

"Just see him!" exclaimed one of the men. "Sitting down to hoe a little patch of corn! Shiftless! Lazy!"

"But," said the other, "Negroes are such wonderfully happy people. I love to watch them as they pass my hotel window—some of them, especially the younger ones, dancing and laughing, so full of joy! Seems they just have to express it."

The two were getting near the Negro singer. They parted the bushes again and saw the worker pulling on a rope which was fastened to a post at the side of the field, thus pulling his rocking chair far enough to hoe two more hills of corn.

At the end of the row, he called: "Mandy! Mandy!"

Out came his wife, happy and stout, shaking a white garment which she hung on a bush to dry. Then she went to the post where the rope was fastened.

"Well," said the worker, "you has to change it only two times mo' til we's done. Glad we was out o' bed 'fore sun-up so I could git it done 'fore it gits hot."

Mandy ran across the corn patch with the rope and fastened it to another post; then she pulled him around between two more rows, and lifted the other end of the rope to his lap, saying: "Dan'l, I bless the Lord ever' day fo' your help since you got so you could get out again. I couldn't wait on you and work 'nuf to feed us."

Tears were in the two men's eyes. Wiping them away, they left the bush they were standing behind and opened a rickety gate and walked smilingly to the couple, saying: "Well, well, Uncle Daniel, you seem to have gotten along splendidly with the hoeing!"

Each shook his hand and left in it good-sized pieces of money.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

A quotation by Robert Louis Stevenson on the subject of "Work and Cheer" forms the basis of today's cryptogram:

"TH IHN KHABCN NDEN CFCI EG 'NH JHAL OG NH JHAGDOQ,' GH NH RC SDCCAU OG NH JHAGDOQ EVGH; EIX NH RC DEQQU OG NDC KOAGN GNCQ NH RCOIB QOHZG."

A Square and a Diamond

A Nantasket Beach (Mass.) reader shares this square and diamond—both built on the same bases—a gem:

A B

Letter Changing

Soon, it will be time to dig out the weeds from the grass. How about changing WEEDS to GRASS? It has been done in 6 moves.

What Is the Difference?

What is the difference in the rate of discount on a bicycle marked $35, and selling for $27.50, and one that is marked $40 and selling for $32?

Classic Prose

A Fennimore, Wis., reader shares this list of Classic Prose, and authors. Can you identify each correctly as indicated by example checked?

1	Adam Bede	Hawthorne	
2	Jane Eyre	Austen	
3	The Newcomes	George Eliot	1
4	Emma	Scott	
5	The Talisman	Bennett	
6	Brothers Karamazov	Tolstoi	
7	Anna Karenina	Hardy	
8	Scarlet Letter	Bronte	
9	Return of the Native	Dostoievski	
10	Old Wives' Tale	Thackeray	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: 'Do not forget that even as 'to work is to worship,' so to be cheery is to worship also; and to be happy is the first step to being pious."

A Square and a Diamond: Pearl, Eerie, Arose, Riser, Leers, P. Get Pearl, Try, L.

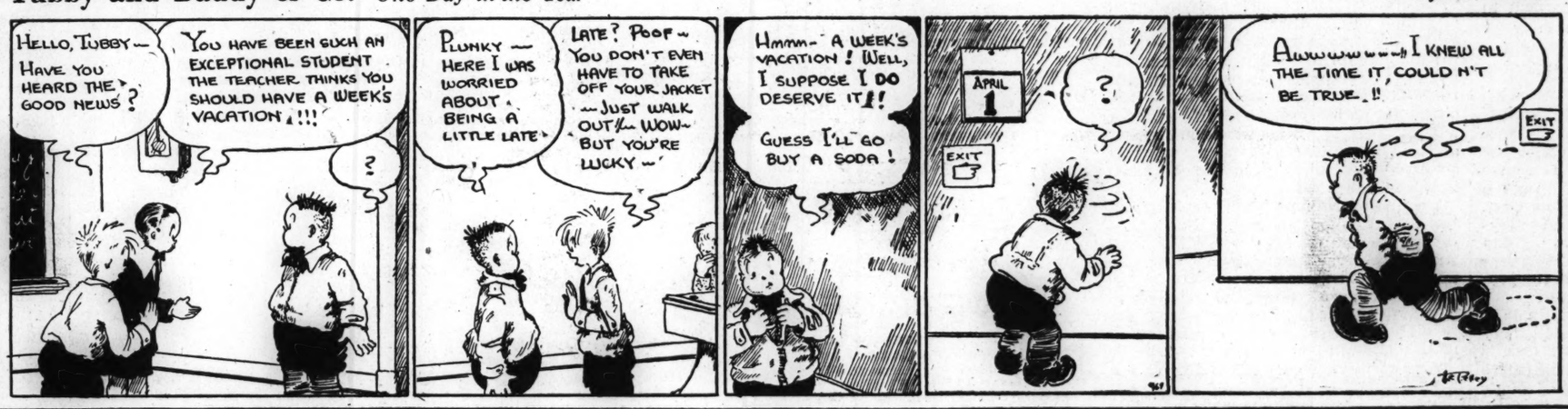
Letter Changing: Weeds, reeds, reads, beads, brads, brass, grass.

What Is the Difference?: 13-7 per cent.

Classic Prose: Adam Bede—George Eliot; Jane Eyre—Bronte; The Newcomes—Thackeray; Emma—Austen; The Talisman—Scott; The Brothers Karamazov—Dostoievski; Anna Karenina—Tolstoi; The Scarlet Letter—Hawthorne; The Return of the Native—Hardy; The Old Wives' Tale—Bennett.

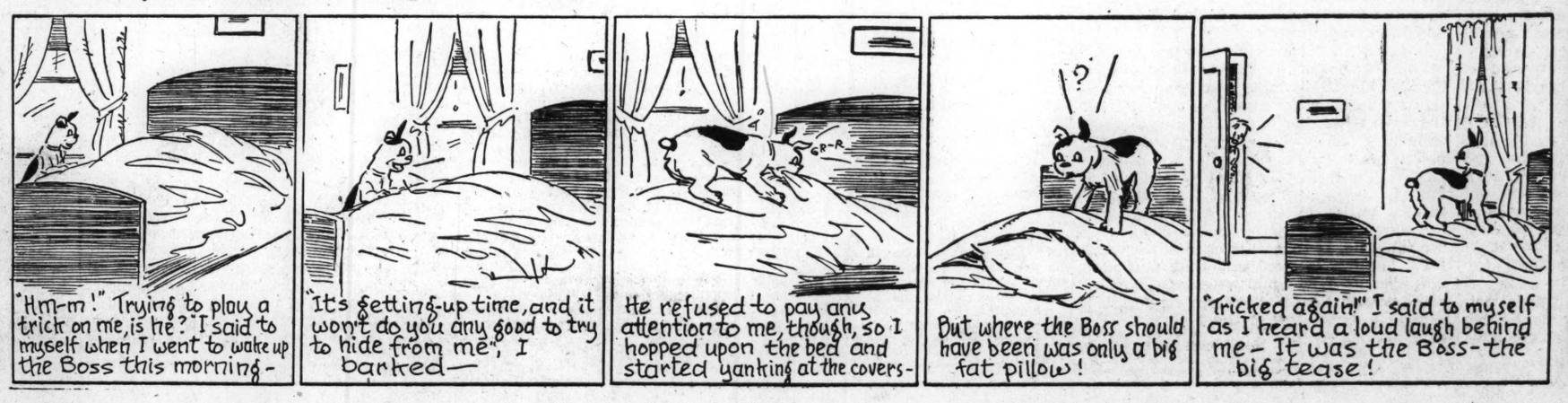
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*One Day in the Year*

By LE PELLEY


HELLO, TUBBY— HAVE YOU HEARD THE GOOD NEWS?
YOU HAVE BEEN SUCH AN EXCEPTIONAL STUDENT THE TEACHER THINKS YOU SHOULD HAVE A WEEK'S VACATION!!!
?
PLUNKY — HERE I WAS WORRIED ABOUT BEING A LITTLE LATE
LATE? POOF — YOU DON'T EVEN HAVE TO TAKE OFF YOUR JACKET — JUST WALK OUT — WOW — BUT YOU'RE LUCKY —
Hmm— A WEEK'S VACATION! WELL, I SUPPOSE I DO DESERVE IT!!
GUESS I'LL GO BUY A SODA!
APRIL 1
?
EXIT
Awwwwww—! I KNEW ALL THE TIME IT COULD N'T BE TRUE.!!
EXIT

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*April Foolishness*

By CARMACK


"Hm-m!" Trying to play a trick on me, is he? I said to myself when I went to wake up the Boss this morning-
"It's getting-up time, and it won't do you any good to try to hide from me", I barked—
GR-R
He refused to pay any attention to me, though, so I hopped upon the bed and started yanking at the covers-
?
But where the Boss should have been was only a big fat pillow!
"Tricked again!" I said to myself as I heard a loud laugh behind me- It was the Boss- the big tease!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Congress Can Take Time

IF THE reorganization bill is not sound enough to withstand the barrage of protests now descending on Washington, it will not be strengthened by hurried passage through the House of Representatives. It will not be made sound by President Roosevelt's midnight letter pointing out that he has not the qualifications to be a dictator. And it will not be made unsound by further examination with a view to improving weak spots which remain in it.

The President's letter contains an all but ironclad assurance that he will not veto congressional action rejecting changes he may make in federal administrative machinery. Manifestly it was meant to lessen the fears of many Americans aroused by last year's plan for remaking the Supreme Court and reawakened by the President's recent removal of the chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The haste with which it was prepared indicates that its main purpose was to help congressional leaders who are seeking to push the reorganization bill through before the backfire built up against it gets too strong. They appear afraid that the experience with the court plan will be repeated.

This newspaper has said that dangers from the reorganization bill are not comparable to those from the court plan. It has also said that this measure contains features which will have to be modified by this or a future Congress. Any improvements that can be obtained now will be so much gain. Experience with the difficulties of amending laws like the Social Securities Act and the Wagner Act teach the value of perfecting a measure while it is still in process. The reorganization bill has been vastly improved since it was first offered and trouble later may be avoided by another combing.

We believe the bill would be improved if the Civil Service Commission were continued and combined with the single administrator provided in this bill. We believe that if there is to be no pre-audit by the Comptroller General there should be an auditing committee in Congress controlled by the minority party. We believe that safeguards could well be erected to insure the independence not only of quasi-judicial agencies like the Interstate Commerce Commission, but of semi-legislative agencies like the TVA. And there are questions about the new welfare department and its possible use for interference with individual and state rights which we should like to have more satisfactorily answered.

There is a fight on the reorganization bill which has nothing to do with its merits. We should dislike to see it defeated by those who seek only to hamper or humiliate the President. We do not believe such elements can prevent the passage of a sound bill. There are so many good and necessary provisions in it that approval this year is more important than last-word refinements. But there are reasons for believing that a bit more time spent on examination would result in a sounder bill.

A Native's Return

MR. HOOVER expressed the concern of all Americans when, before the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, he spoke of the widespread conviction, especially in Europe, where he has just been traveling, that the United States "would be inevitably drawn into the next great war as in the last." Mr. Hoover believes that maintenance of "absolute independence of political action, and adequate preparedness," are America's best hopes for keeping out of war.

Probably by "independence of political action" Mr. Hoover meant something more flexible than strict isolation. A former American President, he is well aware that American interests, both material and moral, transcend continental boundaries. But he does not wish to see the United States committed in advance to what may be an ideological war with, however, very obvious imperial implications.

"Adequate preparedness," the second of the two policies Mr. Hoover advocated for keeping out of war, needs, of course, a more enlightened definition than it had in the years between 1914 and 1917. If it is to be preparedness "to keep out of war," it must include not simply new weapons of war, but a preparation of the American people to withstand the strain a long war among European nations would impose on the United States' economic position. It must be a preparedness to accept economic sacrifice instead of war orders.

But neither "independence of political action" as defined by Mr. Hoover, nor "preparedness," even in its broader meaning, can insure America's keeping out of war. Nothing short of a workable, honest system of collective security will secure this right to remain at peace. Pressures within will insist on the need of war trade as the unemployment figures rise. Desperation without will strike at the ships that supply the belligerents with the sinews of victory.

Mr. Hoover naturally was offering, not the best choice in the best of all possible worlds, but an experienced approach to the choices he sees left in this one.

Can Boston Afford Not To?

IN SOME ways, a policeman's lot in Boston is not an easy one. The bill just passed by the Legislature enabling the Boston Mayor and City Council to give the city's policemen one day off in seven offers belated recognition of this fact. Unfortunately, Mayor Tobin, who is trying to pare down expenses, feels the city cannot afford the additional $80,000 a year needed to run the department on the proposed schedule.

When the Boston police struck in 1919, the Governor of Massachusetts telegraphed Samuel Gompers that "there is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, any time." Those words helped make Coolidge President. But apparently no such forceful words have ever been raised on behalf of those whose right to strike for better working conditions is necessarily denied them. Today a Boston policeman works ten hours a day with one day off in eight, in contrast to the increasing trend toward a standard 40-hour week for workers generally.

Probably not many realize that the police work nearly half as long again each week as workers in other city departments. Doubtless there are practical reasons why the police force cannot operate on the same basis as other departments. But it is hard to see why the city cannot afford to apportion $80,000 out of its $40,000,000-a-year budget to give police workers one day off in seven.

Consideration of this plan should not hinge on the question of cost alone. The fact that their obligation to the community withholds from policemen the right to affiliate and bargain for their collective welfare imposes an equal obligation on the city to keep working conditions on the force somewhat on a par with working standards in general. It is a matter of justice no less than expense.

Some time ago the Monitor reprinted on this page an article from Harpers magazine entitled "The Lesson of Scotland Yard," in which the writer laid down this thesis:

> The enforcement of law and order must grow out of a spirit of friendship between the citizen and the policeman. If the police are to reach their highest efficiency, the public must stand behind them.

Looking at the question from this angle, Mayor Tobin may see in the enabling measure just enacted on Beacon Hill an opportunity to improve this mutual "spirit of friendship" in the way the Legislature has provided. The good feeling resulting from such a step almost certainly would be reflected in improved morale. That factor makes for efficiency, and in the long run, efficiency spells economy. Viewing the question in this light, can the city afford not to shorten the week for police workers?

India's Testing Time

THE vast experiment that is in progress in India of giving democratic government to 350,000,000 people is in rough water, through which, however, it may yet be steered to success. The Marquis of Lothian, in pointing this out in the Monitor's columns today, makes constructive suggestions to which it is urgently important for both the British Government and the newly constituted Indian authorities to give the most careful heed.

Lord Lothian, who took a leading part in the "Round Table" and other negotiations which led up to the introduction of the present Indian reforms, and was chairman of the official British committee which settled the franchise that has since been conferred upon many millions of Indian voters, discloses a critical situation. The first half of the reforms—that which confers democratic government upon the eleven great provinces of British India—is working favorably. But the other and no less essential half—that for uniting these provinces with one another and with some hundreds of princely states, by means of a responsible Federation is in danger of shipwreck.

The Indian National Congress is opposing federation for two reasons. One is that the representatives of autocratically ruled states might render real democratic rule impossible. The other is that what the Congress regards as essential functions of government—namely, foreign affairs, defense, and finance—are to be retained, at least at first, in British hands.

A subsidiary difficulty is the anxiety felt by the rulers of the princely states, lest participation in Federation should cause irreparable diminution of their own intensely cherished semi-sovereign powers. Another difficulty lies in somewhat corresponding doubts upon the part of Moslem and other communities.

Lord Lothian feels that disaster must result if any attempt were made forcibly to override these quite genuine objections. On the other hand he feels also that it is altogether impossible at present to modify the scheme of Federation that now holds the field. His advice to all the parties is to meet difficulties by means of mutual concessions sufficient to enable the Federation to start working, thereby proving beyond dispute India's capacity for self-rule. If this were once achieved, Lord Lothian is confident that mutual adjustments now impossible, would become practical politics, thereby rendering permanently successful the biggest federation upon earth.

"The Universal Uncle"

Book News of the Day

IN UNCLE SAM WARD AND HIS CIRCLE (New York: Macmillan. $5), Maud Howe Elliott says that when she was a child she used to think the Uncle Sam so often mentioned in the press was her own uncle, Sam Ward. Yet she could not identify the long, lanky, queerly dressed person who was labeled Uncle Sam with her own comfortably convex and fashionably attired relative.

Though Sam Ward was not at all the traditional Uncle Sam of the United States, he was, in the words of his ardent admirer Lord Rosebery, "The Universal Uncle." Ward's name has come down as a synonym for lavish generosity. He was never so happy as when he was bestowing some extravagant and unexpected gift. No wonder the children of his sisters, Julia Ward Howe and Louisa Crawford, and a great throng of adopted nieces and nephews looked forward to seeing him; but is is only fair to say that his popularity rested on his high spirits, his wit, resourcefulness, and dashing appearance even more than on his munificence.

Sam Ward was born to affluence. His father was a successful New York banker, his mother a Southern aristocrat. The severity of his father's regime was mitigated by a love for the arts, by the genial society of his grandfather, Lieutenant Colonel Ward of Long Island, and by a liberal education and foreign travel. Sam was ambitious to become a great mathematician; he was also fond of society and adulation. The two desires clashed, but the second prevailed. The letters he wrote from abroad proclaim the gilded youth, obliged sometimes to confess to a stern parent that he had outrun his allowance. The same impression is given by the gay and elegant portrait that a German artist painted of Sam on that Grand Tour.

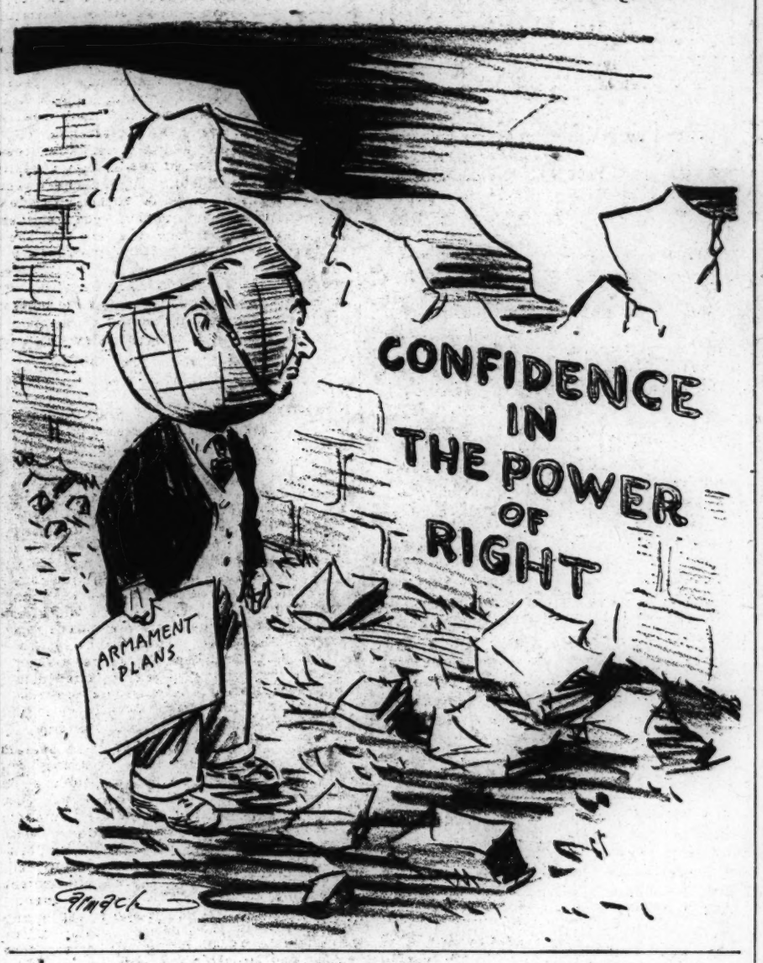
In time Sam came home, married a granddaughter of John Jacob Astor, laid mathematics aside for the counting room, lost his first wife and married Medora Grymes, and in 10 years became virtually bankrupt. After that came a varied career in California and South America, and by 1865, still known for his generous gifts and his fine dinners, he entered upon the occupation for which he was best fitted, that of lobbyist at Washington and unofficial plenipotentiary to the governments of the world. For 15 years he was called, pretty much to his own delight, "King of the Lobby."

Both before and during that time he made friends with many distinguished men. Among the scores of letters quoted by Mrs. Elliott is the charming correspondence with Longfellow, in which "Longo" and "Sambo" exchange literary theories, brilliant banter, and genuine sympathy. The letters considerably enliven one's conception of the poet. Other letters of an especially mellow flavor are those exchanged with Lord Rosebery.

Mrs. Elliott sums up her uncle's character as brilliant, frail, unstable, above all kindly, generous and fascinating. A man of many gifts, fond of everyone except his in-laws and young persons who neglected to say "Thank you" heartily enough, he became prince of dinner hosts and a welcome citizen of the world. This study of his life, with its copious extracts from his correspondence, succeeds in conveying his unique personality.

W. K. R.

The Defense Line That Needs to Be Strengthened



"Letters for Her Majesty!"

BILL and I clambered out of the car, and followed George into the diminutive village hall.

"Excuse me," said George, accosting a rather harassed young man, who was clutching an untidy bundle of manuscript—"Excuse me, are you the Producer?"

A wary look came into the other's eye; but he nodded.

"Two halberdiers and a messenger reporting for duty," announced George.

The Producer beamed.

"I'm awfully glad you could come—your cousin told me he'd sent an SOS. Three of our 'walk-ons' let us down yesterday. What d'you think of the set?"

We glanced at the stage. "Excellent," replied George. "Ye Olde Oake Café to the life."

"Y-yes—it's the Royal ante-chamber in 1583."

He went on to explain what was wanted of us.

"It's quite simple. The halberdiers guard that door in the third act, while Burleigh is having a dramatic scene with Leicester on the stage. Halfway through it a messenger arrives—"

"Me?" inquired George.

"Quite so. He goes up to Burleigh, hands him a package, says: 'Letters for Her Majesty,' and exits."

"Letters for Her Majesty," repeated George, frowning; "I must remember that. What's in the letters?"

The Producer sighed. "You're not supposed to know."

"Eh? But what do I register, then?"

"The letters," suggested Bill. George rebuked him with an icy stare.

"What's my cue?" he asked anxiously.

The Producer flipped over his script. "When Burleigh says, 'The Queen will have none of it, I tell you.' Now," he added hurriedly, "you ought to go and get dressed—we ring up in an hour, y'know. You can't go wrong if you look out for your cue."

We had hired the dresses in a great hurry in Town, but they fitted pretty well, except for Bill's morion, which had to be padded with rolls of paper before it could be prevented from enveloping half his face. George, however, was our greatest trial—attached to a pair of enormous spurs, he terrorized the whole dressing-room by conscientious attempts to rehearse.

"It's all very well—you haven't got a part," he said acidly, when Bill remonstrated.

Suitably posed on the stage, before the curtain went up for the third act, Bill and I did very well. I felt, as the scene went on, that we were giving out a great deal of "atmosphere." Burleigh and Leicester were going great guns, and I had almost forgotten George when, at last, the fateful words rang out.

"The Queen will have none of it!" exclaimed Burleigh.

There was silence. Nothing happened. No George. We glared at each other in helpless agitation. Burleigh went on talking: he was gagging, of course—and gagging well. Hours seemed to pass; but it could only have been an instant or two before Bill rose magnificently to the occasion. With great dignity, to avoid a wobble in his morion, he stalked through the exit, and disappeared. In a moment he was back, and marched straight up to Burleigh.

"Letters for Her Majesty," he muttered—snatched off his morion, tore out the paper, and handed it to Burleigh.

It was too like a conjurer producing the rabbit; and a giggle started in the audience. Burleigh looked startled; but he grabbed the paper, and dismissed Bill with a nod. The hero came hurriedly back to his post; but, alas, thoughtlessly, he clapped on his morion, and instantly the giggle became a delighted laugh. Hastily, he pulled it off; and, simultaneously George appeared at the exit.

As one man, we crossed halberds in front of him.

"Get back!" whispered Bill. "I've delivered the letters."

"Don't be silly—let me through."

"Go away."

"For the love of Mike—"

"Go away!" I growled; and gently but firmly we poked him back with our halberds. George flapped his hands—words failed him.

Just then the laugh died down. Burleigh had had perforce to wait for it. Now he resumed.

"The Queen," he thundered, "will have none of it, I tell you!"

With a subdued yelp, George sidestepped brilliantly, and next moment had shot between us, and careered to the center of the stage.

"Letters for Her Majesty!" he gasped.

* * *

"What I want to know," remarked Bill thoughtfully, when the last echoes of applause had faded, "is how you knew that the first time he said that line it wasn't your cue."

George looked a trifle embarrassed. "I didn't," he replied. "Just as I was coming on, I—er—got those wretched spurs caught in something."

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Soviet Wheat and the World Market

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This reader was much interested in that story in the Monitor in which Prof. George B. Cressey of Syracuse University referred to the possibility that agricultural expansion plans in Russia "may result in 'dust-bowl' conditions."

Apparently the Soviet authorities see this danger, if one may be guided by the recent re-orientation of their rural plans, aiming at increasing the per-acre yield rather than, as heretofore, the seeded acreage. At the moment, as you know, the yield is just half that of Italian fields and only 35 per cent of Germany's.

However, the point brought out by Professor Cressey anent the coal deposits and the iron mines in the U. S. S. R. being some 1470 miles apart is what has induced this letter, I quote:

> "In this country," he said, "we would ask whether it would pay to transport the coal or the ore that far. Over there they don't ask that question. They say, 'Is it desirable? If so, go ahead, whether it pays or not.'"

As far as I can learn, the same attitude applies to the outbound cargoes of Soviet wheat, to whatever extent the breadgrain can be spared for the international market. During the past six months, for example, just 17,000,000 bushels of breadgrain from the U. S. S. R. have moved into United Kingdom ports.

Highly-organized urban or secondary industries find a way, in most countries, to invoke "unfair labor" (or "fair" labor) customs clauses to more or less modestly protect their normal-profit interests.

I sincerely question the wisdom, therefore, of playing-off that no-profit State grain from the Black Sea against individual and orthodox and democratic wheat farmers inside the Empire, and beyond it.

CANADIAN HOMESTEADER
(Trying to make a living on wheat.)
Toronto.

Warriors and/or Christians

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Erasmus, one of the world's greatest figures as scholar and writer, Traveled a good deal between England, France, Switzerland, and Italy, pursuing his studies, writings, and reforms. In 1509, at the request of Henry VIII who had just ascended the throne and his former patron, Lord Mountjoy, he was persuaded to make England his home again. This was his third visit to the British Isles and this time he resided chiefly at Cambridge where he was professor of Divinity and Greek. He was forty-three years old; he had seen a good deal of the world; he knew humanity. In a letter written by Erasmus from Cambridge to one of his own countrymen (in Holland), there is a short but sharp invective against the warlike condition of Europe at that time. If we stop to consider that this letter was written over 425 years ago, we perceive, I think, how little the governments of mankind have advanced in dealing with each other and their common problems. Are we not ashamed to find words like these on our lips today, as we think outloud upon our present turbulent world? Listen:

> This war has turned the nation's head. All articles have gone up in price. . . . At best, too, an island is a place of banishment, and the war isolates us still worse. Letters can hardly pass in or out. I often wonder how human beings, especially Christians, can be so mad as to go fighting with one another. Beasts do not fight, or only the most savage kinds of them, and they only fight for food with the weapons which Nature has given them. Men fight for ambition, for anger, for lust, or other folly, and the justest war can hardly approve itself to any reasonable person. . . . The people build cities, the princes destroy them, and even victory brings more ill than good. We must not lightly blame our princes; but is the world to be convulsed because the rulers fall out?

Oberlin, Ohio — HELEN B. MORRISON

Some Call Them Spinach

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I hasten to protest once more at the publication of extensive men's fashion articles in The Christian Science Monitor in your recent issue.

A persistent effort is being made to persuade men that they should follow the ladies' example, and change their fashions frequently, following so-called "trends" like so many rabbits. The commercial motive involved is obvious, and natural, but there is no reason why men in general should accept it.

The well-dressed man, and, I think, the average man, has his own clothes-preferences without benefit of styles handouts furnished to newspapers by the haberdashers. Too many of these handouts are entirely fantastic and absurd—as in your recent issue, where it was written that "Butterfly ties are fluttering into the mode"—whatever it meant.

May men be protected against this mass attack on their clothes integrity! E. D. C.

P.S.—Elizabeth Hawes, the famous clothes designer, is quoted this week with saying: "Fashions are spinach." How wise.

Washington, D. C.

The Wide Horizon

Out of Abbey Street, Dublin

By Horace Reynolds

THE Irish Dramatic Movement is one of the most interesting movements in the stream of literature in English. The suddenness of its appearance is astonishing. Forty years ago there were no Irish plays and no Irish actors, except a few isolated wandering comedians who played the stage Irishman. What drama Ireland saw was brought over by strolling companies of English actors who toured Ireland, as they toured the English provinces.

Ireland had never had a national drama, and never would have—that was the opinion of people who gave their attention to such things. But they reckoned without the energy and genius of W. B. Yeats, then an unknown young Irish poet living in London. Yeats dreamed of an Irish national drama: plays of Irish life written by Irishmen and acted by Irishmen before an audience of Irishmen in Ireland.

He wrote the first truly Irish play, "The Countess Cathleen," a beautiful little imaginative piece in verse. A friend of his, an Irish country gentleman named Edward Martyn, also wrote a symbolical play called "The Heather Field." Hiring a hall and engaging English actors, these two young men, with the support of some Irish friends, produced their plays in Dublin in May, 1899. That was the beginning of the Irish Dramatic Movement. The only national theater in the English-speaking world started without a building and without a company of actors.

* * *

Almost at once Irish dramatists and actors sprang out to join Yeats and Martyn, almost as if they had been hiding behind bushes waiting for the signal. The land of Ireland, having long lain fallow dramatically, was suddenly seeded and was suddenly fruitful. In the next three years seven Irish plays were written by six Irish men and women and produced in Dublin. Two stage-struck brothers living in Dublin, one a lawyer's clerk, the other an electrician, appeared as actors of genius and rallied round them a company of fellow Irish actors to play the new Irish plays. They became famous as the Brothers Fay. They performed an invaluable service to the movement: they founded the distinctive school of Irish acting which you see in the Abbey Players today, a service for which they are too rarely accorded proper credit.

On a visit to Paris, Yeats made a great discovery. He found living in a garret there a lonely Irishman named John Synge whom he persuaded to return to Ireland and write plays of Irish life. Before his early passing in 1909, Synge had written six plays of Irish life now secure in their place among the masterpieces of dramatic art. A generous English lady, a Miss Horniman, gave the movement a small theater in Abbey Street, Dublin. Up to this time the movement had had various names, had played in various Dublin halls. With the opening of the Abbey Theater in 1904, it took its present name and place.

* * *

The most distinguished work of this theater has been the poetic plays of Yeats, the peasant plays of Synge, and Sean O'Casey's plays of Dublin slum life. Two of these plays—Synge's "Playboy of the Western World," and O'Casey's "Juno and the Paycock"—have been hailed by critics as the greatest plays in English since the spacious days of the Elizabethan drama. Using a dialect which in English drama had been employed only for occasional comic relief, Yeats, Synge, and O'Casey have created dramatic works which are the admiration of the world.

For these plays have gone round the world. They have been translated into all the principal modern languages. They have been played on the stages of all the continents. Culturally, they have put Ireland on the map of the world. Irish actors trained in the school of Irish acting created by the Brothers Fay have encircled the globe. Broadway and Hollywood have their quotas of them. Many readers have seen Dudley Digges, Joe Kerrigan, Sara Allgood, Una O'Connor, and Barry Fitzgerald on the American stage or screen. All of these are graduates of the Abbey Theater.

Almost fifty years ago the young Irish poet Yeats, imagining the movement which now marches on, described his ideal theater: "It should be subsidized by the State, in all matters be under the control of the greatest artists and poets and critics of the time." The Abbey Theater has lived up to that ideal. Only recently an Italian philosopher in an essay on Ireland described the Abbey Theater as "the greatest theater in the world because it is directed by poets."

Mirror of World Opinion

Those Lottery Losers

IMAR SAP, who occupies a makeshift shack on the other side of the dump with his wife and twelve children, who do their best to support him in the style to which the lotteries have accustomed him, again failed today to win a lucky ticket in the Irish Sweepstakes.

Mr. Sap is a consistent buyer of lottery tickets, many of them fakes, but he says he always buys them from a fellow who has a sister whose brother-in-law knows a man in Dublin—and therefore is certain that they are genuine.

Asked what he would do if he won a sweepstakes prize, Mr. Sap said he would buy a washing machine for "the little woman."

"It's a shame," he said, "that she has to bend over that washtub all day to feed me and the kids. She ought to have a washing machine."—*Washington* (D. C.) *Star.*